

# The Mining Journal.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1478.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and care, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, and CHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

The market is a buying one, and may remain so for two or three weeks. Courageous speculators will realise handsome profits by purchasing at present depressed prices (no delay, however) West Trevelyan, Brynford Hall, Brynall, East Russell, Twelve Apostles, Cefn Cilcen, Central Miners, Gnomens, Hope, Copper Hill (5 shares at £13½ net), East Grenville, Crebor, North Miners, in all which Mr. Crofts is prepared to do business, as seller or buyer.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—25 Great Caradon, 29s. 6d. net; Bedol-Aur (see report in this Journal), 10s. 12s. 6d.; 75 West Trevelyan, 3s. 6d., ex call.  
\* BUYER of Great Laxey (price £4½, ¾), Bryn Gwlog.  
\* SELLER of 5 Brynall, £3½ net; 10 Brynford Hall, £16.

### MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls, £20½; 20 Chiverton Wheel Rose, £2½; 25 Crebor, 38s. 6d.; 50 Cornubia (fully paid), 30s.; 20 Drake Walls, 30s.; 50 Dale, 50 East Jane, 37s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea, £2½; 50 East Providence, £3½; 20 East Lovell; 20 East Russell, £2½; 50 East Bottle Hill, 5s.; 50 Great Wheel Bury, £1½; 10 Gnomens, £2½; 10 Great South Tolgus, £2½; 10 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £2½; 20 Loddock, £1½; 20 New Wheel Martha, 40s.; 50 North Miners (Preference), 7s. 6d.; 50 New Wheel Rose, 15s.; 25 North Jane, 32s. 6d.; 10 South Carn Brea, £2½; 50 St. Day United, 32s. 6d.; 50 Silver Vein, 9s.; 20 Tolvadden, 28s.; 50 Vale of Towry, 4s. 6d.

### STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY OR SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.  
Eighteen years' experience.  
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)  
Bankers: Union Bank of London.  
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.  
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, FAYER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—December 18, 1863.

### MR. LEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.  
N.B.—My usual advertisement will appear on January 2, 1864.

### THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

### JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.  
Bankers: City Bank.

### GEORGE SEARBY, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting mining operations may be had by applying as above.

### MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,

3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.  
Terms, 1¼ per cent.  
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

### JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lombury.

### MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EAST LOVELL.—Mr. Sandy can give the most reliable information to parties interested as to present or future operations.  
A few shares for sale in two or three mines certain to give large profits in a short time.  
A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.  
Business transacted at the closest market prices.

### MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:

Alderley Edge, £25.	East Russell, £1 16s. 3d.	Great Bury, £4.
Bedol-Aur, £14½.	East Gnomens Lake, £1½.	Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.
Clifford Amalgamated, £31½.	East Grylls, £15.	North Croft, £2½.
Chiverton, £2½.	East Rosewarne, £2½.	North Robert, 9s.
Chiverton Moor, £2½.	East Chiverton, £2.	Sithney Carmel, £3½.
Camborne Vein, £2½.	East Caradon, £2½.	Sorridge Consols, 4s.
Copper Hill, £12½.	East Carn Brea, £2½.	Tincroft, £18½.
Drake Walls, 38s.	St. South Tolgus, £1½.	Wheel Ury, £2½.
Devon Consols, £550.	Great Fortune, £20½.	Wheel Seta, £17½.
East Basset, £28.	Great Laxey, £2½.	Wheel Edward, £2½.
And is a BUYER of—	East Basset, £55.	Wheel Edward, £2.
Wh. Curtiss, £3½ (cl. pd.)	Great Laxey, £2½.	Wheel Ury, 8s. 6d.
Hington, £2½.	St. Day, 30s.	Bryn Gwlog, £33½.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR—  
20 Boscawen.  
30 Trumpet United.  
Dec. 18, 1863.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

### MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,

13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.  
Mr. BATTERS recommends for a great advance in price Central Miners and Chiverton.  
Reliable information furnished on application.  
BUYER of Central Miners and Wheel Ury.  
SELLER of 50 Bedol-Aur; 25 West Trevelyan, 7s. 6d.; 15 Central Miners, 5s.; 20 Unity, 12s. 6d.; 10 Brynford Hall, £16.

### MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at net prices, for cash:

10 Brynall, £2½.	10 East Russell, £4 13s. 9d.	30 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.
30 Chiverton Wheel Rose, £2½.	15 East Lovell, £3½.	40 Sorridge, 3s. 6d.
25 Crebor, £2½.	8 Nanglies, £31½.	15 Wh. Grenville, £4 7s. 6d.
20 Camborne Vein, £2½.	2 New Rosewarne, £15½.	35 Wheel Unity, 7s. 9d.

BUYER of Wheel Crebor, Great Laxey, East Russell, and Grenville.  
N.B.—Shares bought or sold on commission, 1¼ per cent.

### MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKERS,

2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS).  
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confined to them.  
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or for fortnightly settlements.  
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.  
Dec. 18, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lombury.

### MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS), has FOR SALE, at net prices:

35 Okef Tor; 150 East Seton; 40 Nova Scotia (Gold), 17s.; 4 Wheel Seton, £18½; 50 Wheel Grenville, £4 3s. 9d.; 60 St. Day United, 32s.; 4 Providence, £42½; 35 North Croft; 6 Nanglies, £31½; 25 Great South Tolgus, £4½; 40 East Lovell, £2½; 50 Chiverton Moor, £2½; 10 West Chiverton; 100 Sorridge, 5s.; 10 North Grambler, £5; 50 Unity; 66 West Trevelyan, 7s.; 250 Don Pedro North Del Rey, 19s.; 60 East Grenville; 35 Central Miners, £2 19s.; 200 North Miners (Preference), 7s.; 300 Anglo Brazilian, 3s. 6d.; 100 Vallanzasca, 16s. 9d.; 100 East Trekerby; 75 Dale, 16s.; 100 Sparrow, 10s.; 200 Vale of Towry, 4s. 6d.; 120 Worthing, 10s.; 25 Hington Down; 150 Santa Barbara, 11s.; 10 Prince of Wales, 10s.; 150 Nanteco, 35s.; 60 Gawton, 18s. 6d.; 35 North Frances, 30s.; 25 Wheel Hope; 100 Sovereign (Gold), 3s.; 87 Carnarvon, 30s.; 20 East Grylls; 70 East Jane; 100 Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.; 100 Illogan; 10 Tincroft; 120 Trumpet United, 3s. 6d.; 30 Great Wheel Bury, £3½; 70 Wheel Arthur; 40 East Providence, £3 18s. 9d.; 300 Great Northern Copper; 135 Calstock Consols, 6s.

### GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

### JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

150 Aberffrow, 12s. 6d.	1 Grambler.	10 South Miners.
5 Billins, £16.	1 Herodfoot, £40½.	5 St. John del Rey.
3 Bryn Gwlog.	25 Hington Down, £2½.	20 St. Day United, 31s. 9d.
50 Bedol-Aur, 10s.	30 Illogan.	10 St. David's Gold.
20 Brynall.	20 Kelly Bray, 14s. 6d.	35 St. Just United, £3 8s. 9d.
5 Boscawen.	50 Llanars, £2½.	20 South Gortland.
1 Basset, £29.	20 Lady Bertha, 8s. 9d.	10 So. Carn Brea, £2 6s. 3d.
10 Caradon Vale, £3 3s. 9d.	20 Long Lake, £4 2s. 6d.	20 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 9s. 9d.
10 Clifford Amalgamated.	50 London Flour Coy. (£4 paid), offer wanted.	1 South Tolgus.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £21.	50 ditto (£2 paid), ditto.	5 Stray Park, £31.
20 Camborne Vein, £2.	100 ditto (£2 paid), ditto.	20 Tolvadden.
20 Chiverton Wheel Rose.	5 Marks Valley, £2.	10 Tincroft, £18.
2 Carnarvon.	1 Margaret, £14½.	30 Trevelyan, 18s. 6d.
10 Clifham and Wentworth.	20 Moiland, 1s. 6d.	15 Twelve Apostles, £3½.
2 Cwm Erbin.	20 North Pole.	20 Trumpet United.
50 Caradon Hill, 20s.	20 No. Trekerby, £2 2s. 6d.	10 Tremayne.
20 Charlotte United.	10 North Basset, £2 12s. 6d.	50 United Mexican.
1 Condarrow.	10 North Croft, £2½.	20 Vallanzasca.
1 Crane.	30 North Miners, 7s. 6d.	5 West Chiverton, £53.
30 Crewer Wh. Abraham, 1s. 6d.	20 North Rosewarne.	1 West Chiverton, £137.
1 Carn Brea, £70.	40 Neather Heath.	3 W. Caradon, £19½.
50 Crown Consols (an offer wanted).	60 North Nant-y-Mwyn (an offer wanted).	20 Wh. Grenville, £4½.
20 Chiverton Moor, £2½.	50 North Miners preference shares (5s. pd.), 6s. 6d.	10 Wheel Ury, £2½.
20 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.	20 New Trevelyan, 19s.	30 W. Trevelyan, 4s. x call.
20 Dale, 16s.	10 North Down, 31s. 9d.	10 Wh. Chiverton, £20 3s. 9d.
10 East Carn Brea, £2 3s. 9d.	10 North Chiverton, £2½.	100 Worthing, 10s. 3d.
10 East Chiverton, £2½.	20 North Shepherds.	50 Wheel Crebor, 36s. 9d.
15 East Lovell, £2½.	30 New Prospekt.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £12½.
20 East Grenville, £2½.	10 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), £1½.	1 West France, £27½.
1 East Basset, £28½.	5 Nanglies, £31 7s. 6d.	1 West Seton, £210.
10 East Grylls, £13½.	50 New So. Caradon, 8s.	20 Wheel Union, £2½.
5 E. Caradon, £28½.	5 New Rosewarne, £15½.	10 Wheel Margery, £4.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 8s. 9d.	60 Nova Scotia (20s. paid), 15s.	30 West Martha, 22s. 6d.
50 East Seton, 7s. 9d.	1 Providence, £43 10s.	20 Wheel Unity, 11s.
60 East Clifham (fully paid), 4s. 6d.	2 Polbreton, £13.	10 Wh. Luddock, £1 7s. 6d.
50 East Kengberg, 1s. 6d.	20 Pendern.	10 Wh. Tolgus.
60 Furze Hill Wood, 7s. 9d.	10 Par Consols, £3½.	50 Wheel Tolvad, 10s. 6d.
20 Glasgow Caradon, £3 18s. 9d.	50 Port Phillip, 27s. 6d.	50 Yudanastara, £2 16s. 9d.
1 Great Fortune, £19½.	40 Quabrad.	5 West Condurrow.
50 Great Moelwyn, £2½.	10 Rosewall Hill, £3 6s. 9d.	20 Wheel Hope, £4 16s. 9d.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 6s. 3d.	20 Rosewall United.	15 W. Maria & Fortescue.
10 Great Wheel Vor, £12½.	10 Santa Barbara, 12s.	20 Wheel Prosper.
50 Gt. Northern Cop., 1s. 9d.	20 Salthey Carmel.	5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £7½.
30 Gnomens, £2 16s. 3d.	50 Salthey Carmel.	20 Wheel Agar.
50 Glasgow Wheel Gill.	20 Salthey Carmel.	20 Wheel Harriet, 30s. 6d.
Mr. HERRON has also for SPECIAL SALE 20 shares in the ROYAL ALMA-BRA PALACE COMPANY (£3 paid, and limited to £5), at 15s. per share discount. These shares entitle the holder to a free admission to all performances, and the prospectus states that the manager, Mr. William Wilde, jun., has legally guaranteed an immediate dividend of ten per cent. on the paid-up capital.		500 Welsh Gold Company.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, December 18, 1863.		

### MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

### MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,

75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. A few good mines have been selected with much care and attention, an investment in which can scarcely fail to be highly remunerative.  
Dec. 18, 1863. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lombury.

### MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy

Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

### SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL,

paying 8 to 20 per cent. per annum upon outlay:—  
Name of mine. Price per share. Yearly divs. Per cent. per annum.  
Clifford Amalgamated ..... £ 34 0 0 ..... £ 3 15 0 ..... £10 10 0  
Devon Great Consols ..... 555 0 0 ..... 54 0 0 ..... 9 12 0  
East Basset ..... 43 0 0 ..... 12 0 0 ..... 27 0 0  
Providence ..... 43 0 0 ..... 5 0 0 ..... 11 5 0  
Tincroft ..... 18 10 0 ..... 2 0 0 ..... 10 0 0  
Wheel Basset ..... 90 0 0 ..... 6 0 0 ..... 6 12 6  
Wheel Grylls ..... 30 0 0 ..... 4 0 0 ..... 13 5 0  
Wheel Trelawny ..... 21 10 0 ..... 2 10 0 ..... 12 0 0  
The FOLLOWING PROGRESSIVE MINES are PERFECTLY SAFE for the INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL. No more calls are likely to be made, and a GREAT RISE in PRICE is CERTAIN:—  
Great South Tolgus, £4½. Pendern, £2½.  
Nanglies, £30½. North Basset, £2½. Central Miners, £2½.  
East Chiverton, £2½. South Carn Brea, £2½. St. Day United, £1½.  
West Frances, £2½. East Grenville, £2½. Wheel Grenville, £4½.  
Mr. WILLIAM BARTLETT is a BUYER of the following, or any part:—  
100 East Providence, £5. 30 Nanglies, £30.  
Shares bought and sold at 1¼ per cent. commission.  
Bankers: Alliance of London and Liverpool, Lombury, E.C.  
WILLIAM BARTLETT, Stock and Sharebroker.  
Offices, 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

### MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,

20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.  
H. WADDINGTON recommends the immediate purchase of Seton, Clifford, Nanglies, East Chiverton, New Rosewarne, and North Shepherds, as being from 30 to 100 per cent. below recent prices, at which they were freely bought, and will be again ere long. Metals bid fair to go higher than have been for years, especially copper and lead. Immediate purchasers will do best.  
MINING SHARES WANTED, FOR CASH:—  
2 Gt. Devon Consols. 20 Nanglies. 100 Dale.  
20 Clifford Amalgamated. 50 Long Lake. 60 Unity.  
30 Bryn Gwlog. 20 East Caradon.  
Parties wishing to dispose of any part of the above, will be good enough to state number and lowest price.  
Dec. 18, 1863. Apply to Wm. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

### JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Apply for J. Hume's "Circular" of Dec. 10 (price 6d., or 5s. per annum), containing special reports and authentic intelligence of the leading mining mines.  
In all commission transactions, Mr. Hume returns the price dealt at. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

### MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken), MINING BROKER,

After an engagement as chief clerk with Mr. Dunsford and Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken for upwards of 11 years, begs respectfully to intimate that, at the request of several friends, he has resolved to establish himself as a Mining Broker, directing his attention in the first place to British mines, and thereby offering to his clients and the public generally the advantages of his long experience in connection with that important branch of our home industry.  
W. WARD will confine himself exclusively to a commission business, and not become a dealer in shares, conceiving that he shall thereby merit and best respond to the confidence hitherto reposed in him by his numerous friends, and the continuance of which he respectfully solicits.  
Reports on mines, and other valuable information carefully collected, will always be found at his offices.—29, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

### MESSRS. R. HOLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

### MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,

2, FINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKINS HET, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Thomas is a SELLER of 5 Miners shares at £262 10s. per share; and BUYER of 20 Bryn Gwlog, or any part, at £24; also of 10 East Caradon, at £27½. The latter shares are likely to have a rise between this and the meeting, to be held about the first week in January, when a dividend of (say) £1 will be declared.

### MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:

50 East Russell, £4½.	25 Wheel Croft, £2½.	25 Marks Valley, £2 1s. 3d.
20 West Caradon, £28.	20 East Caradon, £28.	25 East Rosewarne, £2½.
50 Wheel Crebor, 36s. 9d.	50 West Trevelyan, 7s. 6d.	25 Rosewarne Utd., 33s.
100 East Bottle Hill, 4s. 3d.	10 Tincroft, £18½.	5 New Rosewarne, £16.
50 St. Just Consols, 7s. 9d.	25 St. Just United, £3½.	5 Nanglies, £31½.
25 East Carn Brea, £2½.	30 Wheel Hattie, 17s. 6d.	5 Bryn Gwlog, £34½.
20 Bottle Hill, 7s. 6d.	20 East Lovell, £2½.	5 Cook's Kitchen, £20½.

Business done for the fortnightly account on the usual terms; purchasers of respectability can have stock registered previous to payment.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

### MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Mansell will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.  
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.  
Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent.  
Bankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

### RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,

late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

### MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

### WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

### WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

### SHARES WANTED.—State number and lowest price. At the same time they are strongly recommended for immediate investment and great advance.

No justification for recent drop in many of the mines quoted.  
West Caradon, £20. Rosewarne United. South Frances.  
Gnomens, £2½. Trencrom. East Lovell.  
East Eilen. Kitty (Leland). Copper Hill.  
Grambler & St. Aubyn. Camborne Vein. South Basset, £28.  
East Basset. Brynall. Clifford Amal., £24½.  
An OFFER WANTED for Tolvaren, Wheel Hattie, and Prosper.  
H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker.  
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, December 18, 1863.

### JAMES B. BRENCHELEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING SHARE DEALER, begs to state that as he is no way connected as a promoter of, or holder in, any of the many mines now prominently brought under the notice of the public, he is in a position to give disinterested advice as to the eligibility of holding, buying, and selling; and as he employs experienced and trustworthy agents to inspect, he hopes thereby his clients may derive every advantage.

Mr. Brencchley advises, as shares in many mines are being privately offered at far beyond market value, purchasers should make enquiries in other channels before buying.  
FOR SALE, each net for cash:—15 Tincroft, £18; 25 East Providence, £2½; 25 North Basset, 10s. 6d.; 10 East Chiverton, &c.

### HY. GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years).  
Is a BUYER of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES:—  
Clifford Amalgamated, £33½. Providence, £2½. West Chiverton, £21½.  
East Basset, £27½. Wh. Trelawny, £20½. West Caradon, £19½.  
Devon Gt. Cons., £24½. North Basset, £2½. Nanglies, £30.  
Wheel Bury, £26½. Wheel Ury, £2½. Pendern, £2½.  
Gt. So. Tolgus, £4½. East Caradon, £2½. Wheel Harriet, 27s. 6d.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lombury, London, E.C.

### GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.	
Camborne Vein ..... £ 2½-3	New Martha ..... £ 1½-2	Drake Walls ..... 36s.-38s.	Nanglies ..... 30½-31½
Clifford Amalgamated ..... 9-9½	North Croft ..... 4½-5	Chiverton ..... 33½-34	St. Day United ..... 30s.-31s.
Clifford Amalgamated ..... 33½-34	Tincroft ..... 17½-18	Chiverton Moor ..... 5½-6	Wheel Crebor ..... 36s.-37s.
Chiverton Moor ..... 5½-6	Wheel Harriet ..... 28s.-30s.	Great Devon and Bedford ..... 30s.-35s.	Wheel Edward ..... 17½-2½
East Devon and Bedford ..... 30s.-35s.	Wheel Edward ..... 17½-2½	East Caradon ..... 27½-28½	West Chiverton ..... 51-53
East Caradon ..... 27½-28½	West Chiverton ..... 51-53	East Russell ..... 4½-4¾	Wheel Grenville ..... 4½-4¾
East Carn Brea ..... 5½-6	Wheel Grenville ..... 4½-4¾	East Rosewarne ..... 2-2½	Wheel Seta ..... 152-157
East Rosewarne ..... 2-2½	Wheel Seta ..... 152-157	East Chiverton ..... 8½-9	Wheel Hope ..... 4½-5
East Grenville ..... 2½-2¾	Wheel Hope ..... 4½-5	New Rosewarne ..... 12½-13½	West Martha ..... 12s.-13s.

Money advanced on mining shares.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

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## Original Correspondence.

## COAL MINING IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SIR,—It is my intention, with your kind permission, to offer a few remarks on the subject of coal mining, in the hope that they may be useful to those in other colliery districts who are not familiar with the practice of this district. Coal mining having reached that state of development in the United Kingdom as regards quantity produced, amounting, we are informed, to 86,000,000 tons in the year 1861, we may well pause, at the present time, and ask ourselves if scientific appliances and improvements have kept pace with the extraordinary increase in production? I may first instance the ventilating furnace, now generally adopted as the motive-power in coal mines. Its origin, as a fire-lamp and chimney at the top of the pit, was about the year 1732; afterwards, by being placed partly down, or at the bottom of the pit, an augmentation of effect was found to be produced, according to the depth of the pit. The furnace has gone on increasing until we find it in the present day measure as much as 120 square feet of fire-grate. The heat from these furnaces has been a pregnant cause of destruction to the tubbing and ironwork in shafts, and also in other ways, so that the application of mechanical means of producing ventilation would seem a subject that might well engage the attention of mechanical engineers in devising air-pumps, which would not only be constant in their action, but entail little frictional loss of power in the machinery. It may be said a furnace is readily put up, and is applied without any cumbersome plant in connection with it, but this is all that can be advanced in its favour; as, in addition to the disadvantages already named, the consumption of coal in proportion to air circulated is greater with it than with some other tried and approved modes of ventilation. The waste and loss of coal underground may also be mentioned as another subject to which mining engineers may profitably devote their attention. The late Mr. Biddle's plan of working coal, first in pannels of, say, 16 bords each, with a barrier of coal between each pannel, would, if strictly adhered to, result in a saving of coal and expense to the lessor and lessee of a mine. But, wherever practicable, I should recommend long wall work in preference to bords and walls, and thus avoid the loss the latter system often entails—that is, after the pillars stand a few years, we find the bords and walls so fallen as to prevent any profitable working of these pillars at the present day, the coal itself, in some cases, being much deteriorated in value. Some engineers advocate a system of large pillars, these pillars being removed shortly after the whole working, with the exception of the requisite supports for the engine or horse-roads. No doubt this plan has advantages in respect to economy of working, in producing large coal, and for ventilation; but long wall work, where the site is favourable, would possess these advantages in a high degree. As men from Staffordshire and other districts, familiar with long wall work, are more introduced into these counties, a great part of the difficulties that are connected with long wall work would disappear.

Safety-lamps may be mentioned as another subject in which we may strive to effect improvement. Since the introduction of Davy lamps into coal mines, in the year 1816, we find the same frail instrument most in use, little improved upon, and liable to many accidents from falls of stone or coal, and improper treatment in careless hands, so that we have not arrived at any safe result in the lighting necessary for our mines.

I shall now proceed to give an outline of the process of sinking to coal. The first question for the engineer to determine is the situation of the pit, or pits, to be sunk; if there is any doubt as to the direction of the dip of the coal, or as to the thickness of water-holding strata, it may be expedient to prove these by one or more bore-holes. The cost and facilities of making a railway from the pit, on the surface, is also to be considered, and also to have as much rise coal as possible from the pit. Supposing a pair of pits to be sunk in the middle of a tract of 1000 acres (and there are many pits which win more than this area of coal), 500 acres might be brought to the pits by horse-power, self-acting inclines, or small engines; the other half might either be brought to the same pits by a large underground engine, or a new pair of pits may be sunk to the extreme dip of the coal field, and the remaining 500 acres taken to these pits. The probable cost of sinking to the coal will greatly determine whether the coal field should be won by a pair of pits centrally situated, or more towards the dip side, or whether the coal should be won by two pairs of pits, as above pointed out. If water is produced largely in the colliery, it will be a serious impediment to dip working, so much so as to necessitate the second winning.

Many coal fields have been won by one pit, varying from 13 to 15 feet diameter, and often divided into three parts by brattices—one part for the pumps, the other two each for drawing coal; one of the latter being used also as the upcast. Another plan is to sink a pair of pits of (say) 14 feet and 10 feet diameter respectively; the former, a downcast, being divided by brattices into two compartments—one for pumps, and the other for drawing coal; the 10-foot pit, an upcast, may also be used for drawing coal. The plan of a pair of pits is so superior to a single pit in safety and facilities of ventilation as to require no further comment, but the single pit system is intended to expire altogether in the year 1866. The probable cost of sinking a pair of pits will be greatly influenced by the depth to the coal, the quality of the stone, and the water to be met with. The ordinary strata, sandstone, shale, and coal alternate; a thick stratum of sandstone generally contains more or less water, the water lodging in the open spaces, or gullies, in the sandstone, access to these gullies from the surface is probably got through the medium of faults or dykes, as the shales above and below are impervious to the passage of water. The magnesian limestone, from its open structure, also the sand below it, usually contain large quantities of water, and the difficulty of sinking through these is in proportion to their thickness, the extent to which a district has been drained by previous workings. Sufficient engine power is indispensable in overcoming the feeders of water. In the case of a colliery from which 1500 gallons of water per minute had been pumped from the limestone for many years: without perceptible diminution, the operations had the effect of draining the limestone springs in a pit about a mile to the rise of it; and on these feeders being tubbed off, and the pumping stopped in the lower pit, the springs have not again appeared in the higher one. The high pit was situated near to a ridge, the strata dipping on the opposite side from it; a third pit, subsequently sunk near the top of the same ridge, through the limestone, got little water. This case points out that there must have been a vast area of intercommunication with the pumping pit through the gullies of the limestone, also the gradual filling up of the same after pumping had been stopped for six years or more.

The usual plan in sinking through magnesian limestone, after a certain quantity of water flows into the shaft, is to lay a wedging-crib and tub off the feeders. The shaft being then nearly dry, sinking is resumed, and when the water again accumulates, so as to tax the engine (the pressure of water increasing as the depth increases), another wedging-crib is laid, and tubbing built up to the first one. This is repeated till the whole limestone is gone through; and, if sand lies below the limestone, recourse must be had to piling, with wood piles, to overcome the pressure of water and sand into the pit. This is the method that has most frequently been put in practice, though there is another of sinking through quicksand, with metal tubbing suspended from the top course, the other courses being added and fastened by inside flanges and bolts, as the sand is excavated. If there be engine-power at command, the limestone and sand may be sunk through before any tubbing is put in. If the limestone were all tubbed off, previous to sinking through the sand, the probability is a part of the water so dammed back would find its way into the sand and be a serious impediment to sinking through it. It is not supposed the same quantity of water would flow from the sand as did from the limestone, because there might be few fissures communicating with the sand, as compared with those in the limestone, opening into the shaft. In one or two cases there have been no fissures communicating from the limestone to the sand, as the latter was quite dry. The scouring of the buckets is the great hindrance in sinking through a quicksand. The limestone and sand being sunk through, and the whole water stopped by tubbing, the sinking proceeds through the ordinary coal measures at the rate of about 3 fms. per week, if no considerable influx of water occurs to stop it. The sinking set of pumps is suspended by ropes and fivefold blocks from ground-crabs, or capstans, on the surface, until (say) 40 fms. are sunk, when a permanent set is fixed. The blocks are then fixed at the bottom of this set, for another set of sinking-pumps below. The plant for a sinking consists, besides the requisite engines for pumping and drawing stones, of three crabs, two of them for raising or lowering pumps and spears (these are sometimes substituted by a small engine), the third is used for the cradle in the shaft, two ground-crabs for each sinking set of pumps, and jack-gins for raising and lowering men, and other apparatus connected with these.

The arrangement of the pumps after sinking is accomplished in various,

according to the depth and other circumstances, but they are generally made lifting sets, and worked from each end of the beam. If two sets are required, the low set may be placed in the pit, worked from out-end of beam; the high set in a staple close to the cylinder, outwards from the centre, the beam projecting sufficiently over the cylinder for this purpose. A better plan is to have the staple between the cylinder and centre of beam, there is then an equal stroke in pit and staple; the pumps may be of equal diameter, and the engine works much steadier. If four sets of pumps are required, the two low sets may be worked in the pit from the outer end of the beam, the two high ones also in the pit, from the inner end of the beam, by means of a diagonal spear and V-bob. In all cases there should be an equilibrium at each end of the beam. These are the usual arrangements, though there are modifications and variations of the same principles; and forcing-pumps are sometimes adopted, but not to a great extent. Where little water is met with in sinking and in the coal workings, the pumping may be done by the winding-engine, either with coal drawing or at nights only; in the latter case standage is required for the water during the cessation of pumping. But where heavy feeders of water are met with, it is certainly better to have an independent pumping-engine, leaving the other free for coal drawing.—*Durham, Dec. 17.*

## THE COAL FIELDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—The sections of these coal fields, prepared by Mr. J. Mackenzie and the Rev. W. B. Clarke, lately published in the *Mining Journal* (October 17, 1863), are both interesting and instructive, as well as of practical importance in regard to the extent and productiveness of the coal-bearing beds themselves. The sections, which appear to be carefully prepared from numerous observations, tend to confirm the opinion long since expressed by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, that these coal fields are of Palaeozoic age, and on the horizon of the carboniferous rocks of Europe. The inferences that lead to another conclusion—that they were more recent—were based on the presumed facts:—1. That the coal beds were superior to strata containing Palaeozoic fossils.—2. That the fossil plants associated with the coal presented striking analogies to the plants found in the triassic and oolitic rocks of India and Europe.—3. The apparent absence of the characteristic genera of the coal fields of the northern hemisphere, hence the opinion as to the probable newer age of these beds. Not, however, that we should too hastily infer that identity of genera, or even species, found in deposits at great distances from each other, are proofs of their exact synchronism. Among the plants which I described in Count Strzelecki's work there were certainly no specimens of *Calamites*, *Sigillaria*, *Stigmaphyllon*, or *Lepidodendron*; and a larger series subsequently examined and described by Professor McCoy tended also to the same conclusion as to the oolitic facies of the plants. Observing this anomaly of the Australian coal flora I remarked (Strzelecki, page 252):—"These observations lead us to infer that the flora of the southern hemisphere was distinct in its facies from the northern at the carboniferous period, just as at the present time the modern flora of the same continent presents a striking difference to that of any other portion of the globe, and this appears to be more remarkable, as the species constituting the fauna of the Australian ocean, anterior to that period, contain many forms which, if not identical, are at least the representatives of those of the northern hemisphere."

In the notice of Strzelecki's work in the *Sydney Herald* of April 3, 1846, it was, however, stated that Mr. Clarke had found *Calamites*, *Sigillaria*, and *Stigmaphyllon* in these beds, and which, if associated with the so-called oolitic plants, are important. To no one are we so much indebted as to the Rev. W. B. Clarke for researches in Australian geology, and the collection of facts bearing upon it, and according to him, the sequence of beds in descending order, are—1. Wianamatta beds, containing heterocercal fishes and plants.—2. Hawkesbury rocks (Sydney sandstone, Dana), with fishes and plants.—3. Coal seams of Newcastle, &c., containing the larger number of plants described by Dana, McCoy, and Morris.—4. The lower carboniferous beds. The geological interest connected with the subject, and shown in the sections published in the *Mining Journal*, is that in 1859 a discovery was made at Stony Creek, near Maitland, of the intercalation of the coal seams (No. 3) and plants with beds of marine fossils of Palaeozoic age, and which opinion has been confirmed in a paper by Mr. Daintree, printed in the *Yeoman and Australian Acclimatist* for Aug. 29, 1863, where sections are given of Russell's pit, showing the relation of the plant and marine shell beds.\* This association is alluded to by the late Rev. S. Hisslop:—"The southern hemisphere seems to be the only part of the world in which we meet with such a combination of plants and quasi-carboniferous shells; and since in other districts plants similar to most of them are common, along with animal remains that are evidently not Palaeozoic, we are reduced to the necessity of supposing that either shells apparently Palaeozoic survived in Australia to Mesozoic times, or that plants which in other places flourished at a comparatively late period were introduced on the stage of being there at an earlier epoch."

As bearing upon the subject, the late Prof. E. Forbes remarked: "The coal plants of New South Wales bear a striking resemblance to those of Burdwan, in India, and to those of the carbonaceous shales of oolitic age in Yorkshire. As, according to our present experience, the greatest supplies of coal are furnished by strata of the upper Palaeozoic group, this question about the age of the Australian coal-bearing strata becomes of economic importance. Mr. Morris and Mr. Dana incline to the belief that during the epoch called carboniferous the vegetation of the New Holland area differed materially from that of the northern hemisphere, and may have assumed that aspect which we associate with the notion of an oolitic type in Europe. Mr. McCoy, on the other hand, in his valuable memoir on the Australian fossils, contained in the Woodwardian Museum, regards these coal plants of New Holland as oolitic, and the beds containing them as of much newer age than those below. But all competent observers who have examined the strata on the spot, especially Mr. Jukes, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Dana, assure us that the beds pass into each other, and are not only conformable, but evidently in sequence. The peculiar fossil fish supports this view, to which, after consideration of the arguments on both sides, I certainly incline, and would, therefore, set down the coal fields of Australia and Van Dieman's Land as formations of the carboniferous sections of the Palaeozoic era, which, in other words, means as equivalents of the most productive coal fields of the northern hemisphere." Whatever may be the age of these coal strata, whether upper Palaeozoic or lower Mesozoic, there appears no reason for doubting that they can be economically and profitably worked, and offer a fair investment for capital.

\* Alluding to this arrangement, Mr. Daintree (who writes from Melbourne) remarks, in the article cited—"If this arrangement be correct, and my experience as a field geologist is entirely in its favour, it is of great practical value to us in Victoria in the search for workable coal seams, and should cause us to direct our attention to the upper beds of the Avon series, Gipps' Land, where No. 4 is so well developed; and also to Cape Liptrap, where carboniferous limestone is supposed to crop out, in the hope of finding the *Strophomena* beds. It points unfavourably towards the *Isotelopsis* and *Zamites* bearing beds, which we have hitherto regarded as our coal-producers, but which as yet have yielded nothing better than the *Cape Patterson* seams." That the fossils which we are in the habit of considering carboniferous in this country are found below, and not in, the coal seams of New South Wales, seems evident; since, in the first place, we have the assertion that the *Lepidodendron* beds are below the workable coal, and "not associated with the coal seams, as far as yet known;" and we are then told that the mistake between Mr. Clarke and Prof. McCoy arose from Mr. Clarke having only sent specimens from the three upper divisions.—*Ed. M. J.*

## MINE MANAGEMENT—SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

SIR,—As a merchant and supplier of mines, I have seen with regret the letters that have for some weeks past been appearing in the *Mining Journal* relative to supplies of materials, wherein it has been stated that short measures of timber have been sent in, gratuities paid to agents, and, in fact, that a system amounting to a combination between agents and merchants is in general existence. Now, if such mean and base tricks have any being, the writers should have brought the names of the individual merchants and agents open to their charges before the public.

Now, lest the silence of myself and brother-merchants be construed as an acknowledgement on our part that such practices are permitted, I would state that it would be more just, honest, and fair, if they were to look into the merchants' accounts in the various mines of Devon and Cornwall; they would then find the true position of affairs. They would find that through back calls not being paid the mines are poverty-stricken, and that the merchants give long credit. Supplies are sent in time after time without payment being obtained, and merchants are charged with harshness when they are obliged to bring defaulting shareholders to the County or Stannary Courts. Let agents buy their materials, without prejudice, in the cheapest market, seeing at the same time that the materials are good, but the purser and directors must see that the merchants are regularly paid, for they must expect to pay for credit. It is like a mine that does not pay labour cost—men do not care whether they work or not. I would advise, as a remedy for this state of things, that the merchants

of the two counties should have a meeting, and limit credit or stop supplies, especially to limited companies.

SUPPLIER.

## MINERAL LOCATION—STRATA.

SIR,—The subject of strata is an interesting one in mining, and, probably, as complicated as it is interesting. It is not every rock that contains the minerals, neither are the minerals always contained in the same sort of rock; how, then, is a distinction to be arrived at, so as to be available in practice? The theory of mineral-bearing and non-bearing rocks, I presume, is not a good distinction, as they may be supposed all to act in concert; and the most meagre, although not containing the mineral, may have contributed most towards the location of it. In the deposition of copper in the schistose formation roofing-slate stands at one extreme as unproductive, and a beautiful bland argillaceous slate, having a chalky appearance, as being the other extreme; between these two there may be intermediate strata passing from the most productive down to the non-productive or roofing slate, yet all combining as a whole to produce the sum total of mineral location.

It is a great question whether the strata exist in bands or in patches, as some of the mines being isolated would indicate the latter, while other mines occurring in a regular series running nearly north and south would pertain more particularly to the former; and, if in bands or zones, do they stretch across the island from sea to sea; or do they appear interrupted in their course, and again, at some distance further east or west, continue the strike they had before? The Gwennap Mines extend a considerable distance nearly north and south, inclining a little to the north-west; and, as if divided by the hill at Carnmarth, the congeal rock extends to Wheal Busy and Treskerby Mines, while a portion of the same rock strikes in the neighbourhood of Camborne and Illogan Mines; or the congeal stratum in the Camborne Mines, like the lodes in some cases, may assume a duality and fork up in the neighbourhood of a hill, so as to cause the best mines to group around it. It may be presumed that granite has contributed materially in rendering the schistose rock efficacious for mineral deposits; this is inferred from the supposition that the chalky character of the best slate may be derived from the granite.

There are districts where the granite has given a character to the killas; and at Wheal Busy it seems that the killas has been rendered productive by a large elvan course crossing the lode, but bearing nearly parallel to it. At the point of contact the lode is productive, and for a considerable distance, until getting out of each other's range, the lode becomes unproductive. One or more lodes falling across each other, and diverging but slightly, will be more likely to be productive than if they crossed each other in different points, deviating considerably from parallelism. The same may be said of the strata; frequently a stratum, falling vertically upon a lode, so as to be a considerable time in each other's vicinity, a little above and below the place of intersection, will the mineral be aggregated; and where the courses meet each other, with a difference in their dip and bearing, the point of junction will have a dip also; in that case the mineral will follow the junction, whether rising or falling below the horizontal from any given point.

In some, if not in all the mining districts, granite may be esteemed the rock which predominates and gives effect to all the others, and should be closely investigated for data as to its congeniality, or otherwise, for producing minerals. This can probably be done only by the rock in mass, or in the crystal. In both the felspar offers the greatest facilities, and may have greatest effect; the quartz and mica seem less susceptible of change in the crystal than the felspar, the latter being the first to be in a state of decrement. In the mass, the granite is much indurated, but the felspar has no lustre; this gives a character to the whole rock, and in many localities is considered an unfavourable aspect. When the felspar wears a vitreous lustre, is nearly chatoyant, and is considerably depurated, it would be what is most desired. It is essential that the crystals of felspar be of good size, and in no way approach the elvan or schistose character.

Sometimes, however, a decomposed granite course, where the felspar is very dull in its texture in traversing the rock, will affect it so as to cause a deviation from the vitreous aspect without much reducing the mineral efficiency of the rock. In this last instance there may be various isolated patches of the decomposed course, not only forced out and contiguous to it, but found at considerable distances in the interior of the rock, without any apparent direct communication with its source.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Ding Dong Mine.

## THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

SIR,—I must confess that I cannot see how the opinions of Mr. Tapping and Mr. Turner precisely confirm "Lux Obscura's" views. He argued that a company formed in the manner suggested by me would be inequitable, and, of course, illegal. Both Mr. Tapping and Mr. Turner say not so; but both equitable and legal. The sound reasoning upon which they base their opinions cannot be questioned. "Lux Obscura" adds—"Neither of these gentlemen recognise an 'A. P.' company as a cost-book partnership." Neither do I, nor have I; it would be downright absurd to call a company a cost-book partnership which is incorporated under the Companies Act. All I profess to do is to combine in one company the several advantages of the cost-book and limited liability; I have shown how it is to be done, and brought forward able opinions in favour of its legality.

The grand secret of "Lux Obscura's" objection, however, is now told; he says, "It is to be a company limited by guarantee, and registered with Special Articles." Perhaps it will be a satisfaction to him to be told that his favourite hobby need not be interfered with, and that where desired, with the exception of about three short articles, to confer the advantages proposed by me, table A can be adopted in its entirety.

I really thought that I had made myself as plain as I possibly could in describing the relinquishment of shares. "Lux Obscura" objects that "such relinquishment involves the loss of all previous payments, without, as in the case with cost-book partnerships, being entitled to any compensation for assets." Not so; the precise conditions of relinquishment depend wholly upon the original stipulations made by the shareholders, and I propose to base them, word for word, upon the rule authorising relinquishment in Mr. Tapping's precedent of the *rules of a cost-book mine*.

"Lux Obscura" then states—"Upon the relinquishment of a cost-book share the liability of a shareholder practically ceases, the remaining partners undertaking it. In the 'A. P.' company the liability continues one year after he has ceased to have any voice in the conducting of the company, so that, although theoretically the liability in the cost-book company continues six times longer than in an 'A. P.' company, the responsibility after relinquishment is really greater in the latter company." Again he is wrong. Although in a cost-book partnership, after relinquishment the remaining shareholders undertake the liabilities, still anyone relinquishing can be sued by a creditor so long as six years after for a debt incurred while he was a shareholder, his only remedy to recover any damages he may thus sustain is to bring an action against the remaining shareholders. Compare this with relinquishments in a company proposed by me. In the first place, he can never be sued, he can only be attacked by the company being wound-up; then he cannot be called upon to contribute unless the existing members are unable to satisfy the required contributions. If called upon to contribute at all (as in the cost-book) it is only on account of liabilities incurred previously to relinquishment, but instead of being called upon to an unlimited amount to satisfy them, a stated amount is named, beyond which no contribution can be required. If the company is not wound-up within one year from relinquishment all liability ceases. After relinquishment no member is liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member, therefore, I cannot see what liability can continue for one year after he has ceased to have any voice in conducting the company.

"Lux Obscura" asks for Mr. Tapping's opinion as to the law authorising relinquishment when the guarantee is at per share. It was given both in his opinion and that of Mr. Turner, published with my last letter.

"Lux Obscura" cannot understand my proposition when he states the following:—"Ten persons come before the public, and say we are a company limited by guarantee; the company is divided into 500 shares, and each of us have subscribed for 50 of such shares, and undertaken to contribute such amount as may be required, not exceeding 1000. per share. \* \* \* Practically, each of these ten persons could, as individuals, relinquish to themselves, as a company, 49 shares, without the knowledge of the other world, and continue to trade upon their credit of 50,000. for a year and a day, so as to remove the liability in respect of the 4900. each, and on winding-up there would be but a 1000. in all for distribution amongst the creditors." This could not possibly happen. In the first place, they could not relinquish without the knowledge of the other world, because their register of existing shareholders is always open to the world, and can be inspected by anyone desirous of doing so. It is a fallacy to say they could trade



upon their credit of 50,000. No creditor would be insane enough to allow them credit without enquiry; if one should be found, then I think every one would agree that he deserves to lose his money. Would anyone trust a company limited by shares because its registered capital happened to be 100,000, when it is possible (supposing the company was formed with 11. shares) that the assets might only be 7.4? Looking at it in another point of view, supposing that such a company incurred liabilities, and then all the members but a very few relinquish. If the creditors use ordinary care and diligence they can find this out, and press the company for their debts, which if it does not pay they can wind it up. If this be done within a year from the relinquishment (ample time enough to prevent creditors from being taken in), the relinquishing shareholders can be made to contribute. It must be conceded, I think, that no practical difficulty, such as suggested by "Lux Obscura," can occur, unless it be to that class of creditors who give unlimited credit, which can only be done for improper purposes. Honest creditors and tradesmen, allowing the usual terms of credit, on finding that exceeded would immediately make enquiry, and, therefore, can incur no risk.—31, Threadneedle-street, Dec. 14. A. P.

#### MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 8 I have observed two letters, signed H. Marshall, the first of which treats on "Gold in South Australia," and the second on "South Australian Mining." With respect to the former of these letters, I have only to state that, as the writer has mentioned my name, I feel bound to corroborate his statement respecting the finding of 1-15th part of a grain of gold in one pound weight of conglomerate; but I despair of ever seeing a systematic mode of "gold mining" set on foot in the neighbourhood alluded to, because of the large quantities of purchased and cultivated land. With respect to the latter epistle, I will leave him to enjoy his own notions of the formation of mineral veins in this part of the world, more particularly as I know him to be a "mere theorist," and I suppose never saw a mineral lode before he came to this colony; but I cannot allow the last paragraph of his letter to pass by without comment. He adverts to the specimen of copper ore from the New Cornwall Mine, which was sent to the Exhibition, as "apt to mislead parties not much conversant with mining, who would be apt to think the mine a very rich one, whereas it is the reverse." Now, I have watched the proceedings at this mine for the last eighteen months, and, although I have never had the least interest in it, believe it will ultimately prove one of the rich mines of Yorke's Peninsula. The discoveries of the last three months tend to prove my views correct. The writer attempts to bring forward "a pretty good specimen of arrogance and conceit in a person to whom the management of a mine is entrusted," by referring to the mining captain of the New Cornwall. He says that when he (the captain) "was asked by a shareholder if he thought the mine would be a paying one, he replied, 'We always hope that;' and, in his report lately on the mine, he says, 'All that was wanted was a change of strata!'" Perhaps Dame Nature will step aside from her unerring course, and accommodate the worthy captain with a splendid gangue of fluor-spar, &c. Now, Sir, I do not suppose that Capt. East cares one iota what are the opinions which such men hold of him. He does not know the writer, and may suppose that his statements may carry greater weight than they really do. I consider that the answer which Capt. East gave to the question put by a shareholder was quite right, and guarded, because he had only just arrived in the colony, and was perfectly well aware that a large number of persons in this province were always ready to pick out the brains of a stranger, without the least hesitation. In justice to Captain East, I feel bound to assert that during the 16 years passed in these colonies I have not met his superior as a mining captain. "The change of strata" has arrived, as anticipated (because the captain could "see further through the ground than such men as the writer could push his finger"), and with the change of strata a change in the prospects of the mine. The discoveries which Capt. East has made during the last three months, during the prosecution of which he has followed entirely the systematic laws of mining as adopted in Cornwall, prove him to be a far superior man to his predecessor, who has had the benefit of 15 or 20 years' colonial experience! Kadina, South Australia, Oct. 17. R. RODDA.

#### MINING IN CUBA—No. II.

SIR,—The coal formations of Cuba, though only worked within recent years, afforded indications of their existence a century ago, for Sebastian Ocampo, who circumnavigated the island, termed the harbour of Havana El Puerto de Carénas, from the fact of his having there repaired his vessels, which he did by coating them with a sort of mineral pitch, or petroleum, which doubtless consists of the bituminous exudations of the extensive coal formations in the neighbourhood. This mineral bitumen is found in different districts of the island, and in different degrees of consistence, in some places soft like wax, in others glutinous like half-melted resin, and at Guanabacoa and elsewhere as an oil. In this latter state its first discoverer must have found it. Most of the bituminous springs have dried up, or, at least, ceased any flow. A theory has been entertained that they have found their way into some of those vast caverns which underlie large tracts of country, and that vast deposits of solid bitumen may yet reward engineering and mining skill. This bitumen has been particularly used for fuel, and in Havana hydrate gas for the purpose of lighting the streets has been obtained from this source. At the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad masses of dark-blue slate, of a bituminous quality, show themselves; it is here that the schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously. The gradual destruction of the native woods of the island afforded much encouragement to coal mining, but the exactions of the Government seek to appropriate as large a share as possible of any new source of wealth. At first the coal was found charged with much sulphur, but as the galleries have been carried deeper, the quality has improved. The interests of the sugar-planter are concerned in a cheap supply of fuel. They have never obtained sufficient refuse of the sugar-cane to serve their purposes, and the cutting down of timber for fuel on their own estates would take off hands that cannot well be spared. The difficulties that have interfered with the successful working of Cuban mines are the costliness and imperfect facility for transport, the common roads being execrably bad, the want of sufficient capital, and the exactions, real or apprehended, of the local Government. European capitalists, too, are not very strongly disposed to engage in enterprises which must be carried on by the labour of slaves. The slaves on the island, and who are chiefly engaged in raising coffee, sugar, and tobacco, may be estimated at 60,000. For adjacency to convenient ports, where they might be shipped, no mountain mining region could be more favourably situated than the cordillera that threads the centre of the eastern, central, and western portion of the island.—an island that, from its general form and indentation, obtained of old the title of La Lengua de Pajaro. The demand for labour in the production of staple agricultural products, the indisposition of the Creoles to engage in so arduous a business as mining, have operated unfavourably to the development of this undeniable source of wealth. Were Cuba so long coveted by the United States, twice the object of a filibustering expedition—in possession of the North American territory, they would be once more the mining nation, never having mines at numerous points along the range of the cordillera, and either smelting the produce on the spot, or securing means of easy access to the coast. Capital and the requisite labour would be at once forthcoming. The chief foreign capital at present invested in Cuban mining comes from England. Railways are destined here, as in other countries, materially to add to the success of mining operations. The construction of the Havana railroad proved the signal for the commencement or enlargement of the working of several mines, the position of which rendered the line available. The slave system in Cuba, which for the present must be identified with the mining operations there, is in every sense a severe one. Whilst the coffee-picking slave lives 20 or 30 years whilst thus engaged, the sugar-making slave does not survive 10 years from the commencement of his toil, or the mining slave 8 years. From 16 to 19 hours of work each day are obtained from them. Several proprietors, to secure more service from their slaves, exclude them from the society of the opposite sex altogether. With insufficient food or rest to renovate the system, the hot air of the mines, with their severe and unrewarded labour, cannot but prove fatal. The mortality among the Cuban slaves is about 5 per cent., the ever-recurring loss being made up less by natural increase than by clandestine importations. After all, it is with respect to the development of its mines that the future of Cuba appears most promising. Sought out and valued by the Spaniards at first for the gold and silver which it yielded up—its mines then suffered to fall into long neglect—it appears destined at no distant period to become a grand focus of mining enterprise. Whether this enterprise will be mostly carried on under British and American auspices time will show. It is important, however, that the attention of English mining adventurers should be promptly directed to this field, where large returns would seem to be assured to well-directed skill.

#### THE TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Mr. D. G. Gostley, in his letter in last week's *Journal*, states that he believes I am in error as to any loss or fraud in respect of the 50 shares in Tincroft Mine. I trust this will prove to be the case, and that Mr. Gostley will be enabled to restore the fifty shares to the company, so that the rightful owners may be put in possession of them. All I can say is, that the Tincroft Mines are divided into 6000 shares, but that there are claimants for 6050 shares. Mr. Gostley goes on to state that if I wish to ascertain the real facts, why do I not adopt the means pointed out in his letter of Sept. 19 to Mr. Tilly. Now, I did not consider the course suggested by Mr. Gostley possible one, never having had in my possession the documents he referred to; but I went to London, and took with me the cost-book and share-ledger, and met Mr. Gostley at the late office of the company. The late directors, although invited, did not attend. Mr. Gostley commenced to examine the cost-book. I called his attention to Mr. Grignon and Mr. Moffatt's accounts, who are the claimants of the 50 shares in question, and then referred to the share-ledger, where the shares are carried to these gentlemen's credit. Mr. Grignon's share, 40 in number, are on the ledger, apparently passed from him to Messrs. Webb and Gratch, but no transfer can be found conveying the same, neither Messrs. Webb and Gratch's account in the ledger been credited with them; and Messrs. Webb and Gratch write me—"We never had a transaction for 40 shares at any one time in the Tincroft Mines; moreover, Mr. Grignon we do not know." The remaining 10 shares are taken in a similar way from Mr. Moffatt, and passed to a Mr. Kinman, who ignores the transaction. On asking Mr. Gostley to account for this, he said, "I shall have nothing to do with it; the writing is not mine, it is Mr. Hockaday's, who is Mr. Hiram

Williams's clerk, and I am not an officer of the company." I then called his attention to the false adding of the cost-book, and in which, by omitting these shares, the total is made to represent 6000 shares only. I then called Mr. Hockaday's attention to these entries, who said he could give no explanation. Mr. Gostley then said he would write for Mr. H. Williams to come up to go into the question. I told him that I would wait in town a week, and send for any papers or books that he might require, thinking London the most appropriate place for the investigation. When Mr. Gostley said that he could not wait, I returned to the country.

In reference to the 2501, said to be paid for dividends in arrears, all I want is to know, in detail, the parties to whom this amount is said to have been paid. Mr. Gostley would make the public believe that books are in my possession containing this information. I have the books, but not a single entry is made in them after the audit for the twelve months ending with December, 1862, which audit shows 4001. due for dividends in arrears. All I want is to have this amount accounted for, which ought to be easily done. Mr. Gostley forgets that he sent me the books of the mine on the 24th of April. But no statements came to hand before July 14 showing how the 4001 was dealt with, in which there is a lump sum of 2501, said to be paid for dividends in arrears. On this item I want information. Mr. Gostley then goes on to say, that as the scrip certificates were brought in for registration in the cost-book, the numbers of the scrip were taken and entered in a journal, specially kept for that purpose, &c. Now, if such a book was kept, I have never seen it, neither is it mentioned in the inventory sent me by Mr. Gostley. I have all the books named in that inventory, so that no error can exist on this head. Mr. Gostley states that the scrip were handed me in bundles, with a ticket on each, with the name, &c., of the proprietors. I never saw such a ticket, although I counted every scrip separately; but I am not the first time I have heard about these tickets, for when I met Mr. Gostley, as before stated, Mr. Thomas Field was with me, and I asked to see these papers, when Mr. Hockaday said they were taken away by the woman that cleaned the office for waste paper. I cannot, therefore, account for Mr. Gostley's saying they ought to be in my possession.

I am now about to start for London on this business, and instead of declining to receive assistance from Mr. Gostley, shall only be too happy to receive it, if it be the means of restoring these fifty shares; my individual interest being about one-third of the mine.—*Tincroft Mines*, Dec. 16. WILLIAM TEAGUE.

#### THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I, along with, I suppose, other shareholders, have received a report and statement of accounts of this mine, which was stated to be in 50,000 shares of 11. each. Of this number appears only 4500 were applied for, and only 3000 paid the first call. A letter appeared in the *Journal* some months ago stating that the money would be returned, but since that time it appears a new secretary has been got, and with three directors the concern is to be carried on—for whose benefit it is for the shareholders to judge. The total receipts are stated to be 19711, of which the preliminary expenses absorb 8551, office expenses, &c., 911; and will it be believed that the mining expenses, including the manager's salary, are 1081, for the whole year, leaving a balance in hand of about 8701, out of which sum the directors modestly appropriate 1501, for their services. I do not know how many shareholders attended the meeting, but I suspect a very few indeed. It is timely, however, that such a squandering of the shareholders' money were put a stop to, and what money is now in hand were returned, *pro rata*, and the concern wound-up. It is a perfect farce to propose to continue mining operations like the above, where there is apparently not the remotest chance of the shareholders ever receiving a shilling in dividends. Surely there ought to be some law to prevent directors proceeding to allot the shares, when not one-tenth of the number is applied for, as in this instance. The directors are to receive 501. each for attending to the shareholders' interests. Perhaps the secretary will be kind enough to inform the shareholders how many shares each of these gentlemen have in the mine. It is time there was more unity of action among shareholders to protect their own interests, especially in such glaring cases of mismanagement. Dec. 17. VERITAS.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SIR,—My opponents having had their "say," and I having had my "say" in answer to them, I now proceed to reply to a few more questions.

QUESTION: Supposing a speculator sells shares in a mine on the 1st of the month, to be delivered on the 15th or 30th, and that there is a call made in that time, between the time of sale and agreed time of delivery, who pays the call, the buyer or the seller?—ANSWER: The buyer must pay the call; and if a dividend had been declared between the time of sale and time of delivery, the dividend would belong to the purchaser. Many speculators have an idea that if they buy a share to-day, to be delivered at some future time (say) three months hence, that the seller pays all calls up to that time, but this is incorrect; the purchaser pays calls, and receives all dividends made between the time of sale and agreed time of delivery.

QUESTION: What is meant by "giving so much for the 'call' or 'put' of shares, when applied to mining transactions?—ANSWER: Two brokers or speculators have frequently different opinions about the prospects of a certain mine. We will suppose the market price of the shares to be 51. One imagines the shares will advance in price, and the other imagines they will not do so. The first offers the other 2s. 6d. a share for the "call" of 100 of them (or any other number) at 51., in one, two, or three months' time; the other, thinking the shares will not advance, accepts the offer. Now, on the day when the time expires, the shares might be as high as 101., or even 501. each, and in that case the broker or speculator has to deliver the other one the 100 shares at 51., the 2s. 6d. share having been previously paid. Thus he will receive 51. 2s. 6d. a share, the 2s. 6d. being the price at which the other bought the option of having the "call" of the shares. If, on the day the agreement expired, the shares were not worth 51., the broker who offered to give the 2s. 6d. for the "call" of them, declines to take them, and is thus only the 2s. 6d. a share out of pocket by the transaction. If the shares go down to 4s. a share he must merely lose the 2s. 6d. a share; he has the option either to "call" them or to refuse them. Sometimes the agreement is made to have the "call" of the shares at any time during the one, two, or three months. The other term, "put," may be explained as follows:—No. 1 broker has an idea that shares in a mine will fall in price by a certain day, which No. 2 does not believe. We will suppose the shares are selling at 20s. each. No. 1 broker offers to give the other 1s. a share for the "put" of 100 of them at 18s., in one, two, or three months' time, or any time during that period, according as the agreement may be made. If the shares fall 3s. or 4s., or more, the broker who paid the 1s. a share merely loses the 1s. a share; he has the option either to "put" them or to refuse them. Should, however, the price have advanced, the broker who gave for the "put" of the shares would merely have lost his 1s. a share, and the business would be settled.

It will thus be evident that the broker who gives for the "call," or "put," of shares, runs but little risk, the extent of it being known at the time the bargain was made; not so with the other broker. Some brokers deal very extensively in this way.

QUESTION: In carrying over stock from one account-day to another, what extra charge is it usual for the broker to make?—ANSWER: In answer to this question, I will repeat what I have frequently stated in my former letters—"That it is very dangerous for speculators to buy more stock than they can pay for on settling-day," as it is not often convenient for brokers to carry over stock, and in such cases sales must be forced on the account-day at frequently ruinous prices. I will also mention another thing that country speculators frequently do, much to the inconvenience of the broker. It is this: Shares are to be settled for on the account-day, the broker having probably 40 or 50 country clients. Many of them send him country cheques, just on the very day when he requires the cash. Now, as far as the uses of the cheques go on that day, they pay what they will have sent blank paper, as the London bankers will not receive them at cash until they are honoured by the respective country bankers. This in general takes three days, therefore if country speculators will send country cheques instead of bankers' drafts on London bankers, payable at sight, they should always post them four days before the account-days. If only one or two country clients send country cheques it would not make much difference, but when many of them do so, and probably to the amount of thousands of pounds between them, it becomes a serious matter to the broker. But this is a digression. I will now reply to the question. We will suppose a speculator buys 100 East Caradons at 271. for the account, by which time the price has fallen to 25s., and that the broker has agreed to carry them over to the following account. Now, as the 100 shares have decreased in value 1001., the broker will expect that amount to be paid to him on the account-day, and, in addition to this, about 5s. a share for carrying them over, as contango. Frequently as much as 2s. 6d. on a 51. share is paid for carrying over, but often only 1s. 3d. The client must not suppose his 1001. which he has paid on the 100 East Caradons is lost, as should the price rally again by the following account-day, and he should feel desirous of selling his shares, this 1001. will be allowed to him. For instance, the first day 100 shares at 271. for the account, by which time the shares rise to 281., and he sells them. The broker, then, on making up his account, pays him the difference between the purchase and sale, and also the 1001., deducting, of course, his commission and contango. He thus clears 1001., less commission and contango, by the transaction, by simply waiting an extra account-day before he sold. If, on the other hand, the shares had dropped to 251., he would have had to send another 1001., and another contango of 5s. a share, besides paying extra commission. These carryings-over and contangos are, however, best left alone, and the only way to avoid them is to buy no more shares than the money is ready for.

Next week I intend to reply to a few more questions, and one in particular, which has just been put to me—"Which is most advantageous to a client, to employ a broker to buy shares for him on commission, or to buy them for him at net prices?"

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### POLYGLOT TECHNICAL VOCABULARY.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would publish the following copy of a letter which I have sent to the Editor of the *Engineer*, in reply to his criticism of my work—"Dr. Reeborath's *Engineer's*, *Manufacturer's*, and *Miner's* Vade Mecum," in five languages, on one sheet.—3, Cooper's-court, Cornhill, Dec. 17. K. P. TER REBORST.

#### COPY OF THE LETTER.

SIR,—I have read your very kind criticism of one of my tables in the *Engineer* of the 4th inst. Not having the newspaper before me now, I shall endeavour, as far as my memory can assist me, to note down some of the points therein contained, in order, subsequently, to draw your attention to some most striking facts overlooked by you. Among them, you say—

1.—That my "Engineer's, Manufacturer's, and Miner's Vade Mecum" is generally incomplete, to prove which you quote a list of words not to be found in it—such as steel, shaft in mining, lime, chalk, &c.; adding thereto that I give some barbarous mining technicalities.

2.—That the whole work has been arranged without judgment.

3.—That my address, at the end, is, in some cases, bad English.

#### REPLY.

1.—Now, Sir, my humble opinion of critics, or men who make it their business to criticise and censure other people's works, was that such men should throughout their composition show their indisputably superior knowledge of every subject contained in the works they assume to criticise or censure. I regret, however, to say that I have looked in vain for that unconditional qualification in your criticism of my work, inasmuch as you only comment upon the English part of it, and leave the French, German, Italian, and Spanish totally untouched. The inference and logic of such a partial criticism evidently betokens want of knowledge—a total disqualification. Moreover, to prove, Sir, that when commenting upon my work you did not understand that work at all, allow me to direct your attention to the heading. There you will find that I only promise to give "Technicalities not to be found in dictionaries or word-books," in such a manner as to make them "appeal to the eye, in five languages, with readiness." Now, do you mean to say and maintain that steel, lime, chalk, &c., are technicalities not to be found in ordinary dictionaries and word-books? It is most absurd. I might as well have inserted water, sand, coke, ashes, mortar, earth, &c., and suppose I had deviated from the heading, how could I, on one single sheet of paper, have arranged the most essential technicalities not to be found elsewhere to make them appeal to the eye with readiness, in five languages? As for your remark on shaft (in mining), there again you only prove to have read the work very imperfectly. Look at No. 4; there you will find air-shaft, or adit-shaft. Is that not for mining? As for the barbarous mining

technicalities you speak of, I can only say that we are obliged to accept words and phrases as we find used by those who require them, more especially technical terms.

2.—Wherein have you proved my want of judgment? Is it justice to accuse a person without proving his guilt? Or do you pretend to be infallible, and your opinion a *sine qua non*?

3.—Again, in vain I have looked for your correction corroborating your assertions of my bombastic and bad English.

Do you not think now that, in the face of such facts, you ought to rectify your criticism in the *Engineer* of Dec. 4? If you look in the *Mining Journal* of Nov. 25, you will find a different opinion of the same work, you have so incompetently tried in vain to cut down.—3, Cooper's-court, Cornhill, Dec. 16. K. P. TER REBORST.

#### EAST PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In answer to the remarks which my report on East Providence has called forth from various correspondents, I beg to say that a second and third inspection, carefully made (the latter yesterday), have in no way altered my views of the present value of that mine. I have no disposition whatever to disparage the mine; my report was dictated by a most impartial conviction of its truth. I want only to do strict justice to the gentleman in whose interest I was employed. Anything further than this is quite foreign to my intention; but since the above-mentioned remarks are declared "questionable," and my opinion alone, and in opposition to the "combined opinions of several competent men," permit me to say that I am not alone in my opinion, and the word "questionable" would have its proper place in other reports rather than mine. There was another agent who inspected the mine about the same time as I did, and the result of his report was that the holder who employed him sold out at once. So much for individual opinion. With regard to the Providence lode, which, according to Mr. Hollow's report, is to be met with in the 110 in East Providence, I can only say that it must be a novel sort of underlie, quite unknown in mining quarters till now, that will bear the coveted lode to East Providence in that level, from the known fact that these two points are about the same depth. Other reports respecting the Providence lode are equally wide of the mark. Mr. Hollow's finishing stroke is simply amusing; but I did not assert that the mine was not a good speculation simply, but that in my opinion it was not a good speculation at a certain price. By inserting the foregoing you will oblige.—Leland, Hayle, Dec. 15. A. ANTHONY.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### EAST CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary two-monthly meeting was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. TUTHILL in the chair.

Mr. W. A. BUCKLEY (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Sept. mine cost, merchants' bills, &c. ....	£ 788 6
Oct. ditto .....	1416 4
Advance on tribute .....	130 0
Sundries .....	21 6 10=£2345 17 6
Balance last audit .....	£ 267 2
Received for fines .....	1 0 0
Ditto advanced on tribute .....	100 0 0
Ditto for copper ore sold, Sept. ....	1366 14 5
Ditto ditto Oct. ....	582 14 0
Calls received .....	13 0 0= 2350 10 7
Balance due to treasurers .....	£ 15 6 11
Balance of assets in hand, 20477. 11s. 8d.	

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Dec. 14.—During the past two months the old engine-shaft has been sunk and made complete to the 70, and the 70 cross-cut driven 2 fms. south. If the ground continues of the same character as at present, and the men are not hindered with the water, we calculate to cut the middle lode in about six weeks. In the winze sinking below the 60 the middle lode is 18 in. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. This winze will be down to the 70 by the time the cross-cut is forth to the lode. We have not intersected the south lode in the 60 cross-cut, but if the lode keeps its underlie as in the levels above we must be close to it. Since our last meeting we have driven a 40 cross-cut north 5 fms., and intersected the south part of the south lode, and are now sinking a winze below, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, yielding 2 tons of the latter per fm. In the new shaft we are busily engaged cutting ground and preparing to fix plunger-lift. No lode has been cut in the 50 cross-cut, driving north and south of the new shaft. It is rather early to give a correct estimate of our next sampling, which will be on the 23rd inst., but we think it will be about 250 tons.—P.S.—The men are now up from underground. We have picked into the south lode 9 inches—good ore. A large stream of water is issuing from it. Perhaps we shall be able to see more to-morrow; if so, we will telegraph.—T. GLANVILLE, J. SCHOLAR.

The CHAIRMAN said, if he recollected rightly, Capt. Glanville, at the last meeting, estimated that the two months' costs would be about 12001., whereas the result was that their costs had been over 30001.—The SECRETARY reminded the meeting that the tribute was very high. At the last meeting the tribute was 4001.; it was now 6001., but they were now getting more ore.

Mr. G. BATTERS could not see the advantage of getting more ore if it involved more loss. Mr. JOHNSTONE said the costs had been invariably exceeded by something like 40 per cent. It was a proverbial fact that East Carn Brea was the most extravagantly conducted copper mine in Cornwall.—Mr. G. BATTERS said he attended the present meeting on behalf of some of his friends, who held a large stake in the company.

A SHAREHOLDER said he had heard an influential gentleman, and one who held a considerable interest in the undertaking, state "that if there were 400 men employed to do 200 men's work the mine must make a loss."

Mr. BATTERS said the root of the evil, he believed, was in the fact that the managing agent (Captain Glanville) was not paid for his services. What they wanted was an efficient man, who would devote the whole of his time to the mine; and for that they must pay a liberal salary. People in the district asked this question—"If East Carn Brea will not pay when only 50 or 60 fathoms deep, with good courses of ore, what will it be when 200 fathoms deep?"

Mr. MORAN thought it was time some change was effected.—Mr. JOHNSTONE recollected a mine, the shares of which were at one time marketable at 201. per share, but it went to ruin by extravagant expenditure and want of skill. The management was changed, and in six months the shares again rose to 201. Why, he would ask, should it not be the same in East Carn Brea?—Mr. BATTERS said they could be no doubt that in East Carn Brea they had a good mine. They had an excellent bunch of ore upon two or three lodes.—Mr. JOHNSTONE suggested that the meeting should come to some proposition with regard to the management.

The CHAIRMAN, as a large shareholder, was bound to say that he felt most dissatisfied with the management. The fact was they had been paying a man two guineas per month to bring them into difficulties.—Mr. BATTERS reminded the shareholders that in East Carn Brea they possessed a very large property, and that it was provided with an extensive plant, including three steam-engines; and he must confess it did seem desirable that there should be upon the mine an efficient manager, who would devote the whole of his time to the interests of the company. There was no economy in underpaying a man. If the company paid something like twelve guineas per month they could demand the services of a managing agent who would do them justice, and conduct their affairs in a commercial way.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Capt. Glanville was the responsible man?—The SECRETARY replied that there were two underground agents, but Capt. Glanville was the responsible or managing agent.—Mr. JOHNSTONE enquired the number of hands that were employed upon the mine?—The SECRETARY: 214 men, 14 boys, 46 girls.

Mr. JOHNSTONE thought that was a very large number of workers for so little produce. Mr. BATTERS said the cutting of a south lode in the 60 was a point of importance, and there were many other points of equal importance to come off during the next two or three months.—The CHAIRMAN said so many promises had been made, and not one of them had been fulfilled, that he (the Chairman) could no longer place the slightest confidence in any opinion that Capt. Glanville might express.

Mr. BATTERS said it was indisputable that there were several important points to come off—that was not an opinion, but a fact.—Mr. RICE suggested that the question of management should be referred back to the committee, for them to take such steps as they might deem necessary.—Mr. MORAN said if the matter were left to the committee, the shareholders should suggest the desirability of effecting an alteration.

Mr. F. COMES considered that the question of management was entirely in the hands of the shareholders, and it was for them to express their opinion upon it.

The accounts were passed, and allowed.

Some further discussion took place with regard to the management, when it was suggested that full power should be given to the committee to take such steps as they deemed advisable, and that the meeting should be adjourned; but it was subsequently unanimously resolved, upon the proposition of Mr. MORAN, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, "That the committee be requested to remove Capt. Glanville from the chief agency of the mine, and that they place someone in his stead, and begged to suggest the name of Capt. E. Hosking, of Carn Brea Mine, as a suitable person."—Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at their offices, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, on December 7.

Mr. MILES CHARLES SETON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last meeting of shareholders confirmed, the following report of the directors was presented:—

The directors cannot make the proprietors better acquainted with the actual position and value of their mine than by giving them the report of their intelligent and diligent manager, Mr. C. R. Dixon. They have only to add their belief, from personal inspection, that the report is strictly correct, and that the results, if his suggestions are carried out, will fulfil the expectations expressed. The trial of quartz promised in the last report was made, and has resulted in the production of gold in quartz in which it could not be discovered by the microscope, but the experiment was so roughly made that the actual quantity per ton cannot be stated. It only proved that the quartz is auriferous. It will be perceived from Mr. Dixon's report that the directors have directed their efforts to discover the value of the lodes before going to the expense of erecting machinery; but every factum that is driven has confirmed the opinion originally formed of the value of the champion lode.

Dolgelly, Nov. 26.—The situation of the mine is already well described in the various reports published at the formation of the company; nevertheless, to render the matter more intelligible to those shareholders who may not have visited the property, I will recapitulate. The property, comprising the East Cambrian mining set, is about three miles north of Dolgelly, on the right hand of the turnpike-road leading to Barmouth, and occupies the highest portion of the Moel Ispri Mountains; the Prince of Wales and Cambrian Mines occupying the southern and western base. The lodes of both these mines run into and form a junction in the East Cambrian property; indeed, they may be described as a network of lodes entering in the Moel Ispri. The mining set is immediately adjoining the Prince of Wales, Cambrian, Sovereign, Garibaldi, &c., while at the distance of half a mile, and right opposite, are the Clogau, Garn, and Welsh Gold Company, besides many smaller but very promising speculations. The first part of the property to which I shall call attention is the western slope or side of the mountain, right opposite the Clogau Gold Mine. At this point an enormous lode of auriferous quartz crops out at surface, and to which the name of Champion lode has been given. This lode runs right through the set, standing out like a huge blackbone, its bearing being nearly







the lode is large, 5 ft. of which is being carried, composed of mundic, quartz, prian, and good stones of ore; this end is now fast coming under the good lode gone through in the 110 above, and unless the ore in the upper level has taken a sudden and rapid dip to the











This part is standing north of all the workings at the 150. A cross-cut is commenced to cut this part at the 150. The pump winch is sunk below the 150 fm. level 3 fms.; the part of the lode carrying is from 0 to 10 feet wide, producing 24 tons of copper ore per fathom, and never looked better. The 150 west will produce 1½ ton of copper per fathom; this end has been suspended since the last account, to communicate Tilly's diagonal shaft to this level. The lode in the 150 east is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, driving the 140 east, just over the present 150, they expected a similar falling off, but in driving east a short distance they again met with a good course of ore, and there is no doubt of the same about being soon met with in this end, especially as a winch sinking under the 140 fm. level, 12 fathoms below the 150, is looking well, producing 6 tons of copper ore per fathom, and improving daily. The lode in the 140 west is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and saving work for tin. The lode in the 130 west will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, with a very promising appearance. The lode in the winch sinking below the 130 west is 5 feet wide, worth 12½ per fathom for tin and copper; there is a great length of ground in this level, that will produce large quantities of stuff, and work on tribute at 10s. in 1. The lode in the 120 west is at present small and unproductive; the course of driving this end will now be altered to come under the course of ore driven through in the 110. The stopes in bottom of the 140, east and west of pump-winch, will turn out 10 tons of ore per fm. each.—Friedrichs Lode: The lode in the 150, west of Tilly's, is 2 feet wide, chiefly spar, with stones of ore and muddle.—South Lode: The ground in the 140 cross-cut is still hard, but the end is within 2½ to 3 fathoms of being under the perpendicular of the 130; consequently, the lode will be cut before another account, and judging from the productive ground driven through in the 130, there is no doubt of meeting with similar results here, especially as a winch is sunk 2 fathoms under the 130, which is worth 25½ per fm. The lode in the 130 west is 3½ feet wide, and worth all 12½ per fathom for tin.

**WHEEL POLARIS.**—W. C. Cook, Dec. 12: We continue to make fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft. The average rate of sinking for the last two months has been 2 fms. 1 ft. a month. The south part of the lode seems to be leaving its perpendicular course, and assuming more its proper course; it is still small.

**WHEEL VLOW.**—J. Tockin, W. Johns, Dec. 12: Our tin lodes are nearly in a state to dress tin. The masons will commence building the oven on Monday, and we expect, if the weather permit, to be prepared to burn tin in a fortnight from this tin. In Cowling's engine-shaft the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 18½ per fathom. In the deep adit easting we have put the men to drive north to cut the north part of the lode, which we hope to intersect in a month from this time. We have put two men to stop the back of the adit east of the shaft, and four men to stop the back of the adit west of the shaft. Each of these stopes is about 18½ per fathom.

**WHEEL UNION.**—T. Glanville, Dec. 16: Tutwork Setting for December: The flat-roof shaft took below the 76 by twelve men, at 50½ per fm. The 76 to drive east by six men, at 8½ per fm. The 60 cross cut to drive north by six men, at 5½ per fm. The 30 cross cut to drive 40 to drive east engine-shaft by four men, at 34½ per fathom. The 18 to drive east of the cross-course by two men, at 3½ per fm. In the flat-roof shaft sinking below the 76 the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, intermixed with copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 76, driving east of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fm. In the 60, east of the cross-cut, the lode is about 6 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.

**WHEEL UNITY.**—W. H. Reynolds, Dec. 15: The lode in the 40 west is looking a little better, and yielding stones of grey ore. The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 50, and in the 50 and west, looks very promising for an improvement.

**YARNER.**—R. Barkell, Dec. 16: The 60 west is being pushed on as fast as possible. In the direction we are going there are small branches crossing the end, which show the ground is mineralised. The rise in the back of the 20 is less than 11 fms., and the shaft coming down on this rise is down 9 fms. 4 ft., which will leave from 7 to 8 ft. more to affect a communication. There is no material change in either of the pitches in the back of the 30, the average yield of each is about 2 tons per fm.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday.

Mr. JOHN HOCKIN (the managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the proprietors would have learned by the report, which had been in their hands some days, that since the meeting in June last the produce, as compared with the preceding six months, had remained about the same; the produce for the last months—that is, from March to September—had amounted to 249,169 cts.; whereas for the six months immediately preceding it was 251,468 cts., whilst that of the corresponding period of 1862 was 277,735 cts. It was proper, he thought, to bring under the notice of the shareholders the principal cause of that difference in produce. It was referred to in the report, where it stated that "until the arrangements for converting the caecochira into the main sump be further advanced, and the consequent necessary changes in the hauling-machines and inclined planes be effected, the full resources of the mines cannot be developed." As stated in previous reports, the working the richest and widest part of the mines is now partially suspended. Added to this, the works of conversion in progress—as will be easily understood—impede, and increase the expense of, the ordinary work of the mines in no small degree; whilst, on the other hand, the necessity of carrying on the ordinary work of the mines, and of getting up a certain quantity of stone, impede in like manner the new works in progress. There was one gratifying fact in the report, which showed the great continual improvement that was taking place in the reduction department in the extraction of more gold per ton of ore. If they went back to 1862, they would find the loss was 4½ per cent.; in 1863 it was reduced to 30; in 1861, to 32; in the first six months of 1862 to 28; from Sept. to March, 1862, to 26; and from March to Sept., 1863, to 24 per cent. It would be observed that the whole of this difference in the loss was just as much profit to the company. With reference to the proceedings of the last meeting, when the proprietors passed a vote of 1000s. as a gratuity to the officers of the company in Morro Velho, he would read what had been received from the superintendent. [It was to the effect that the officers conveyed their sincere acknowledgments for the handsome gift.] He, (the Chairman) believed he might fearlessly state there was no establishment in any part of England, or elsewhere, that was carried on with greater regularity, or more efficiently, than that at Morro Velho, and he trusted it would long so continue. He concluded by proposing that a dividend of 3s. per share be declared (free of income tax), payable on Dec. 26.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the reason why the amount reported as having been invested in the reserve fund had not been so invested?—The CHAIRMAN said the proprietor had stated that it was reported that the amount had been invested, whereas the report stated it was "to be invested." And he would state the reason why it had not been invested, which was, that the directors were now lying at the company's bankers. It was true the directors might have discounted those bills at 8 per cent., and invested the amount in the reserve fund at little more than 3 per cent.

Mr. COPLAND wished to know when this excessive expenditure was likely to cease. He knew the returns from the mines were considerable, being about the same as this time last year, but he found the expenditure was always increasing. He knew it was said the exchange was against them, but, as far as he understood the matter, when their gold got to Rio a larger amount was received for that gold, which went to a certain extent against the rate of exchange. But what he wanted to know was, when this excessive expenditure would cease?

The CHAIRMAN said the report stated, as he had already quoted, that until arrangements for converting the caecochira into the main sump be further advanced, and the consequent necessary changes in the hauling machines and inclined planes be effected, the full resources of the mines cannot be developed. It was stated in the last report that the subject sought would be attained in about two years from December last. As regards the expenditure generally, he begged leave to say that anybody who looked through the accounts, and watched the progress of the works, would know that as the depth was extended the amount expended for labour would proportionately increase. He thought it the greatest possible injustice to their superintendent if anyone imagined that he wasted any portion of the company's capital.

A dividend of 3s. per share, for the half-year, was declared.

The CHAIRMAN then referred to the fact that the company had completed the Roman Catholic place of worship for the use of the company's establishment, which comprised about 2000 people, of whom 1800 were Catholics.—Mr. COPLAND enquired the expense of its erection.—The CHAIRMAN said the construction had extended over a very long period, and in 1860 the building was completed. In performing such an act of justice to 1800 people, whose labours produced a profit of 60,000s. or 70,000s. per annum, after having returned in dividends to the shareholders four times the amount of capital subscribed—to talk of expense in performing such a duty was hardly consistent.

Thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

#### CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting will be held at the company's offices, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, on Tuesday next. The balance-sheet for the year ending Aug. 31, as certified by Mr. J. Lockwood (auditor), shows—

To Proprietors' Capital—75,000 shares of 2s. each, upon which 1s. each has been paid.....	£75,000 0 0
Less unpaid on 20 shares.....	20 0 0=£74,980 0 0
To cash received for 2545 shares allotted.....	2,545 0 0
Interest on loans, deposit account.....	475 13 6
Transfer fees.....	82 13 6
Creditors.....	656 5 3
Total.....	£78,709 12 3

By purchase of mines, machinery, plant, &c.—	
Cambrian and Hendrefofnia.....	£35,000 0 0
North Vigna.....	7,500 0 0
Wellington.....	7,500 0 0=£50,000 0 0
By new machinery, &c.....	1,147 11 1
2545 shares purchased of proprietors.....	2,545 0 0
By expenditure—21s. each.....	£434 12 11
Preliminary expenses.....	672 12 11
Law costs.....	195 15 4
Rent of mines and offices.....	117 5 0
Directors' attendances.....	350 0 0
Salaries.....	343 0 0
Travelling expenses.....	65 12 5
Fuel and incidentals.....	25 14 1
Commission.....	8 6 4
Insurance.....	0 6 6
Treasure.....	9 10 0=6,134 2 1
Floating assets—Debt due to the company.....	£109 2 1
Cash at interest.....	18,000 0 0
Cash at bankers.....	727 0 11
Cash at offices and mines.....	46 16 1=18,832 19 1
Total.....	£78,709 12 3

The report of the directors calls the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the bulk of the expenditure to the present date has been incurred in preparing for the working of the property upon a large scale, in the cheapest and most efficient manner possible. This may now be said to be completed; henceforth the costs will be confined to the opening of new ground, which has already been marked out. It would be seen that each successive report confirmed the first statement—that gold pervades the whole, or nearly the whole, of the lodes in the property; and although the results had hitherto not been what were anticipated, yet, in the words of Captain Martin's report, "we may be long expect, especially from No. 2 and No. 6, bunches of gold." Two of the direc-

tors, accompanied by the secretary, had lately visited the mines, and expressed themselves well satisfied with the work done. The directors had pleasure in confirming the opinion given by Capt. Thomas Martin as to the future prospects of the enterprise, and trust when they next meet the shareholders to be able to congratulate them upon favourable returns.

The joint report of Mr. Thomas Martin (the mining captain and superintendent), and of Mr. Wm. H. Pascoe (the parser), states that although the situation of the mine was well known, and that it had in times past produced good bunches of gold, many of the shareholders might not be aware that its lodes approximate and pass in parallel lines between the celebrated Vigna and Clogau, and the Prince of Wales gold-bearing strata, both of which, particularly the former, have yielded large quantities of gold. It might be objected to this being any criterion to judge by, or any proof that the lodes in this sett should be rich also, but when it was known that every lode they had worked upon (four in number) was more or less auriferous, as was daily proved by assay sampling in the batra, and occasionally by reducing larger quantities in the stamps, and that it seldom failed to produce traces of gold, although as yet not enough to be of value, they might be long expect, especially from Nos. 2 and 6, bunches of gold. True, the value of these samples hitherto was nothing more than to demonstrate the quality of the lodes, and hold out hopes of, sooner or later, the shareholders realising good returns. He, therefore, from a long experience in gold mining, on almost every sort of lode or formation, ventured to tell the proprietors that the chances were encouraging, and it would be premature in the extreme for this company to feel discouraged, especially when they take into consideration the small monthly expenses now necessary to carry on the mine. There was at present sufficient machinery erected to pulverise 24 tons per day, and when circumstances in either of the mines called for the erection of more, there was a new 12-head stamps waiting for work to do. The water-power was ample throughout the year to move any machinery that might be required, excepting a few days at the end of a long drought, which might sometimes occur. Nearly all the money that was now being spent, and that would be required to be spent in future was going in the right direction—in exploring ground on the different lodes where as yet but little had been done. The total quantity of ground driven and sunk in the Cambrian Mine was 256 fms. 2 in., of which 114 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. had been explored by the present company. In the Wellington Mine there were several lodes, but hitherto only one had been worked upon, which was in a level driving a few fathoms above the level of the rivulet, under a tolerably high hill, in an easterly direction. The lode was large, composed mostly of beautiful quartz, mineralised with copper, muddle, and a little lead, often showing a trace of gold, but not yet rich enough to be of any value. The end was now driving by four men, at 9½ per fathom. Ground driven by former company 18 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; by the present, 15 fms. 5 ft. 4 in.; total, 34 fms. 3 ft. North Vigna Mine is situated in the North Vigna Hill, about 100 fathoms north of the Vigna Copper Mine. Although there are other lodes in this sett, only one had been wrought on—by driving a level west on its course. It was almost in a right direction, and was supposed by some to be the continuation of the Clogau St. David's lode, but this was a difficult question to solve; they had tried to trace it, but the stratum appeared to be, or is, so much disturbed that all efforts to do so hitherto had failed. The lode was large, richly mineralised, and showed traces of gold; in fact, had every appearance of the Clogau gold-bearing stratum. The level was now being driven by four men, at 10½ per fathom.

Ground driven when present company commenced, 25 1 6 fms. ft. in. Fms. ft. in. Ground driven on north branch..... 9 2 1 = 9 2 0

Total..... 25 1 6 27 4 5 53 0 1

The Hendrefofnia's sett, which were situated north, and in some places, if not contiguous to the Clogau, very nearly so, are enormously large, and had a great abundance of lodes, several of which they had worked upon, but so superficially that but very little could be said about their quality, other than that they were all richly mineralised, and in some places showed traces of gold. They had four men working on these outcrops, and trust that shortly they should be able to give better information. On one of these lodes they sunk 7 fms. 3 ft., and during all this sinking the lode was large, beautifully sprinkled with copper and other minerals, always showing a small trace of gold; but the water becoming so quick, they were obliged to abandon it for the present.

The CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION have obtained from the Spanish Government the free grant of the Trevenca sett, which lies very advantageously between the mines of the Association and those of the Cuba Company. A drive going towards the new grant was made a few years since and suspended, though offering very favourable indications, owing to bad ventilation, and for strategic purposes. The new ground having now been obtained, operations will be at once proceeded with, and great expectations are entertained with regard to the results to be obtained. The cross-cuts which were being driven from the various levels to cut the new lode have reached the several points of intersection.

**GREAT WHEEL VOR.**—The reports presented at the meeting of this company, on Wednesday, is regarded as illustrative of the success that may be achieved by energy and patience, with the determination to surmount every obstacle. It is scarcely four years since the present management took office; yet, by the united efforts of managers and men, and a hearty co-operation of all interested, results now so favourable to the adventurers have been attained. The accounts afford the requisite information as to work done, and its cost; whilst the reports, as the Chairman of the meeting observed, form a chain of evidence on the state of the mine, and have been singularly accurate in predictions. But the energy of the management is acknowledged, and attention need only be called to the favourable nature of the ground opened out. The report of the committee shows the high produce of the tinstuff, and the general position of the mine; and it is remarked that a mine, with a produce of from 10 to 20 per cent. for tin, and returning more than two-thirds of the 30 tons per month sold, from sinking and driving only, must, while such prosperity lasts, be leaving large reserves, and hopes are even entertained that the large outlay previously incurred, and until recently considered as lost, may be returned to them again.

**GREAT NORTH DOWNS AND GREAT BRIGAN MINES.**—A report has got abroad that the Great Brigan 70-in. engine is to be turned idle, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the water at Great North Downs, and impeding the sinking of the shafts during the winter months. Such is not the case. It is true that the operations at the engine-shaft at Great Brigan are suspended for the present, but the committee have offered the use of the engine to the Great North Downs adventurers, who will pay the cost of working it, until another level is reached on the New Brigan lode. If the present favourable indications continue to that depth, which will be reached in three or four months' time, the propriety of putting up a small engine on this part of Great North Downs will be apparent. The existing engine at Great North Downs is of ample power to keep the water in the other part of the mine.

**TIN HILL.**—The prospects of this mine continue of the most cheering character, and as the development of the lodes is proceeding give increasing assurances that the mine is gradually and surely approaching a sound position.

**MINE ACCIDENTS.**—At Treweatha Mine, on Dec. 12, the boiler exploded, but fortunately there was no loss of life.—At West Fowey Mine, on Tuesday, Luke Bennett was severely injured by the premature explosion of a hole he was tamping.

#### NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—R. PHILIPSON and J. DEES, of Cassop.—An improved machine, adapted for performing various mining operations, such as working or cutting coal or other analogous substances in mines, forcing water from mines and air thereunto. Nov. 9.

E. W. FLEMING, of Great Malvern.—An improved and economical construction of cottages, applicable to various other descriptions of buildings. Nov. 16. [Nov. 19, 1863.]

W. E. NEWTON, of London.—Improvements in the construction of fan-blowers, for ventilating and other purposes. Nov. 20.

T. CARR, New Ferry.—Improvements in machinery for amalgamating dry, semi-dry, or aqueous materials, and for agitating solids with liquids, for combining, dissolving, or washing the same. Nov. 23. [Nov. 26.]

J. NADAL, Holborn.—Improvements in apparatus for raising and forcing fluids. F. PAGE, Birmingham.—Improvements in apparatus and furnaces for the manufacture of volatile hydro-carbons, which improvements are also applicable to furnaces and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Nov. 27.

E. JAMES, Brynlllys.—Improved apparatus for drilling or boring rock and other earthy substances, for exploring, and other purposes. Nov. 29.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—G. BEDSON, Manchester.—Improvements in cupolas and blast-furnaces. June 12.

H. WAGSTAFF, London.—Improved apparatus for feeding steam-boilers with water, which apparatus is also applicable for raising water. June 16.

F. APPLEGATE, London.—An improved apparatus for shaping plastic materials, and hot, but not melted, metals, by means of pressure, percussion, or rolling. June 16.

M. GRUNSTENHOFER, Frieberg.—An improved construction of furnace for roasting pyrites. Sept. 11.

SPECIFICATIONS published during the past week:—Coating metals, 6d.; moulds for casting steel or iron, 4d.; shaping metals and plastic substances, 10d.; manufacture of iron and steel, 4d. L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU.

**ALKALI WORKS.**—On Jan. 1 an Act passed in the late Session for the more effectual condensation of muriatic gas in alkali works will take effect. The term "alkali" is to mean every work for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic gas is evolved. The object of the statute is to secure the condensation of the gas to the satisfaction of the Inspector or sub-Inspector appointed under the Act. It should appear to the Court before whom any proceeding for the recovery of a penalty is instituted that 95 per cent. at least of the muriatic gas evolved has not been condensed, a penalty not exceeding 50s. will be levied, and for a second offence 100s. The owner is to be liable for the offence in the first instance, unless he proves that the offence was committed by some agent without his knowledge, in which case the agent, &c., is to be liable. The Board of Trade is to appoint Inspectors, and alkali works are to be registered.

#### PRICES OF MATERIALS.

As charged at SPEARH MOON MINE during the following months:—				
Description.	July.	August.	September.	
Steel plate shovels.....per cwt. 48s. 0d.....	—	—	—	—
½ whin chain.....	25 0	—	—	—
Leather.....per lb.....	—	—	—	1 10
Yellow pine timber.....per foot.....	—	—	—	1 5
Coal.....per ton 12 3.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Best candles (carriage iron).....per doz. 5 3.....	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Grass.....per cwt.....	—	26 0	—	—
Olive oil.....per gal.....	—	5 6	—	4 6
Powder.....per 100 lbs. 46 0.....	—	—	—	—
Safety fuse.....per coil 0 4.....	—	—	—	0 4
Hope.....per cwt. 45 0.....	45 0	45 0	—	—

Now ready, and to be had of all booksellers,  
The ANNUAL MINING REVIEW—Price 1s.  
The ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MINING—Price 6d.  
London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

\* With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing Reviews of New Books:—Manual of the Metallurgy, by Dr. A. John (Galbraith and Haughton's series); History of Mining in Devonshire, by G. Chown; Elements of Geology, by J. B. Jukes; Post Office London Directory for 1864; Family Atlas; Knowledge for the Time; Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulae; the Children's Friend; the British Workman; Band of Hope Review; Red Letter Diaries; Lever's Mining Almanac; Manufacture of Aluminium; the late William Templeton; Gas-Producing Material; Association of Gas Managers; Mining in Australasia—Monthly Summary; Australian Mines; the Australian Colonies, their Condition, Resources, and Prospects, by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; the Iron Mountains of Missouri; Foreign Mines, &c.

\* With the Journal of Dec. 5 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—Traction on very steep Railway Gradients—Description of Agudio's Funicular Locomotor, with double-acting differential pulleys; Economic Manufacture of Tin-plates; New Act on Public Companies; Bray's Traction Engine; Colliery Workings in Bohemia; Promotion of Mining Companies—Promoters' Arrangements. Meetings of Mining Companies: Tincroft; West Par Consols; Drake Walls; South Darren; Neath and Pellenia; Central American; Alten and Quanaen; Copiapo Extension Railway; the Public Lamp-posts at Paris; Sinbad justified, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Dec. 18, 1863.		
COPPER.		
Best selected.....p. ton 106 0 0—		
Tough cake....." 103 0 0—		
Tile....." 103 0 0—		
Burra Burra....." 104 0 0-105 0 0		
Copper wire.....p. lb. 0 1 1—		
ditto tubes....." 0 1 1—		
Sheeting & bolts.....p. ton 110 0 0—		
Bottoms....." 115 0 0—		
Old (Exchange).....p. lb. 10½d.		
IRON.		
Barre Welsh, in London.....8 10 0—		
ditto, to arrive.....8 0 0—		
Nail rods.....8 15 0-9 0 0		
" Stafford, in London.....10 0 0-10 10 0		
Bars.....ditto.....10 0 0-10 10 0		
Hoops.....ditto.....10 10 0-11 10 0		
Sheets, single.....11 10 0-12 10 0		
" No. 1, in Wales.....4 0 0-5 0 0		
Refined metal, ditto.....4 0 0-5 0 0		
Bars, common, ditto.....7 0 0-7 5 0		
Ditto, merchant, in Tees.....6 12 6—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....7 10 0—		
Ditto, Swed. in London.....12 5 0-12 10 0		
To arrive.....12 10 0—		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....3 6-3 8 6		
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....2 10 0-2 10 6		
Ditto, forges, f.o.b. in Tees.....2 5 0-2 7 6		
Railway chairs.....5 10 0-5 15 0		
" spikes.....11 0 0-12 0 0		
LEAD.		
English Pig, ordy. soft.....20 15 0—		
ditto (WB).....21 15 0—		
Ditto sheet.....21 5 0-21 10 0		
Ditto red lead.....22 0 0—		
Ditto white.....26 0 0-27 0 0		
Ditto patent shot.....23 0 0-23 5 0		
Spanish.....19 10 0-20 0 0		
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
SILVER.		
Sheets.....10½d.-11d.		
Wire.....9½d.-10d.		
Tubes.....11d.—		
FOREIGN STEEL.		
Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 16 10 0—		
" (hammered) 16 0 0-18 0 0		
Ditto in fagots.....17 0 0-18 0 0		
English, Spring.....18 0 0-23 0 0		
Bessemer's Engineers' Tool.....9 0 0—		
" Spindle.....30 0 0—		
QUICKSILVER.....7 0 0 p. bottl		
SILVER.		
Foreign.....18 15 0-19 0 0		
To arrive.....19 2 6-19 5 0		
SILVER.		
In sheets.....24 10 0-25 10 0		
TIN.		
English, blocks.....112 0 0—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrow).....113 0 0—		
Ditto, Refined.....117 0 0—		
Banca.....114 0 0—		
Straits.....112 10 0-113 0 0		
TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 9 0-1 10 6		
IX Ditto 1st quality....." 1 15 0-1 16 6		
IC Ditto 2d quality....." 1 6 0-1 7 6		
IX Ditto 2d quality....." 1 12 0-1 13 6		
IC Coke....." 1 3 6-1 4 6		
IX Ditto....." 12 10 0-13 0 0		
Canada plates.....p. lb. 9½d.-9¾d.		
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....p. lb. 9½d.-9¾d.		
Sheets.....p. lb. 9½d.-9¾d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs....." 10 0-6 12 6		

REMARKS.—The Metal Market continues to exhibit a very healthy appearance, nearly all metals looking very well, and most of them having an upward tendency. The tightness of the Money Market appears still to make no perceptible impression upon metals generally, Scotch pig-iron being the only metal at all affected by it, and in that case it has caused a very large business to be done for speculation; but as they very much resemble the Funds, rising and falling with every change in the Money Market, they must be considered as quite exceptional. It is certainly very encouraging to all connected with the metal trade to find that circumstances which are generally considered unfavourable have not only been without injurious effect, but have positively been productive of benefit. Notwithstanding the continued distracted state of America, very large orders have arrived, which have not been without considerable effect upon the prices of certain metals. Although it is generally the case that towards the close of the year business becomes very dull and flat, yet the present time has proved an exception to the rule, as, from various causes, business has been very lively, and transactions of considerable extent numerous, and altogether the appearance of the metal trade is most gratifying.

**COPPER.**—On the 17th inst. the smelters announced an advance of 5s. per ton, making present prices 110s. for manufactured; tough cake, tile, and ingot, 10



Damself 350—Tywarnhülle 350—Craddock Moor 206—Great North Downs 95—Boas-  
wen 74—Great Brigan 73—Nanglies 72—Wheal Towan 311—Falmouth and Sperris 30  
North Grombler 23—Grombler and St. Aubyn 14—Phillips's Ore 44—Oliver's Ore 4  
Trevelthan's Ore 4.—Total, 2507 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels—  
Clifford Amalgamated 710—Fowey Consols 590—West Seton 364—Wheal Seton 298  
South Tolu 223—East Foul 205—Tolcarne 187—South Frances 150—Wheal Hasset 14  
—North Bosker 125—New Treleigh 111—East Basset 98—Wheal Harriett 93—North  
Crofty 88—West Stray Park 55—Carn Camborne 24—South Basset 21.—Total, 2281 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Dec. 22.—Cobre 106, 73, 43, 105, 74, 42, 85, 81, 17  
Norway 95, 93, 87, 88, 84, 83, 34, 23, 16—Cape Copper 35, 64, 37, 65, 34, 46, 30, 8—Cul-  
107, 100.—Knockmahon 147, 67, 2—Burnt ore 98—Precipitate 1.—Total, 2060 tons.



## S C H I E L E S' PATENTS

SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS.  
FLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS.  
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST ENGINES.  
SCHIELE'S PATENT VENTILATORS FOR SHIPS.  
FLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS.  
SCHIELE'S PATENT AIR PUMPS OR GAS EXHAUSTERS.  
SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNORS.  
FLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS.  
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES.

Notice is hereby given, that the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM, have the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to MANUFACTURE and SELL the MACHINES KNOWN AND USED UNDER THE ABOVE NAMES.  
Mr. SCHIELE has NO INTEREST whatever in the ABOVE INVENTIONS, having ABSOLUTELY ASSIGNED the SAME to MARTIN SCHUNCK, Esq., by a deed dated 14th July, 1863, executed pursuant to an order of the Lancashire Court of Chancery.

Every attempt to use the above machines (unless purchased from the North Moor Foundry Company), whether under alleged "new patents," "latest patents," or "patents of 1863," or any other similar *ad captandum* title, will, immediately on its becoming known, be made the subject of legal proceedings.

LEWIS, DARRISHIRE, AND ASHWORTH, Solicitors,  
21, Brown-street, Manchester.

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BEING THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843) *Cleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.  
The NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW of MINING Progress appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 25, 1861, and January 4, 1862.

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**CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICT.**—A MAP of this celebrated district, embracing the whole of the FERRAN MINES, WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY, by subscription, at 2s. each, coloured and mounted; or 16s. unmounted. Subscribers will be supplied in the order in which they give their names to the author, R. SYMONS, surveyor, Truro.—Truro, November 26, 1863.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.**—I think the dealers in shares in mines may well be on the guard, after the way information is given to persons before it is known as the case, as was the case with East Wheel Russell. Has anything of the kind been done with the shares in the above mine? They have fallen more than 5s. a share in a fortnight, and yet the mine is represented as looking better than it did then.—Justice.

**WHEEL KITTY (St. Agnes).**—Having observed a statement in the Notabilia of last week's Journal that the workings of West Kitty are only a few fathoms distant from the valuable ends in Wheel Kitty, I beg to state that I was assured by the secretary a few weeks ago that the western ends of the new lode in Wheel Kitty are 160 fms. distant from the western boundary.—FAIR PLAY.

**WHEEL LUDDOCK AND WREY CONSOLS.**—Wheel Ludock was recently at 30s. a share, and Wheel Wrey at 10s. a share, in 6000 shares, or equal to 15s. if in a similar number to Ludock, or the two united equal to 45s. a share. Take the last call of 10s. a share these shares stand at the price of 3d. for every former pound. The ore ground now opening up in both mines, however, leads to the hope of seeing this property again remunerative to the shareholders.—L.

**WHEEL LUDDOCK AND WREY.**—It will be pleasing to the shareholders to learn that a change highly favourable to their interests is likely very speedily to come off. Mr. Peter Watson, when the shares were at 30s., said they could have been sent up to 100s. each if the worthy captain had chosen to place its merits in their most brilliant colours. Let the shareholders not despair, then, of seeing their property obtain a good position again on the authority of so excellent a miner, and who must have had good reasons before expressing such an opinion of the property.—E. G.

**GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colchington) COPPER MINING COMPANY, AND THEIR SHARES.**—One of those very kind friends who advertise their advice most disinterestedly attracted my notice last week. I wrote for advice, perfectly bona fide. Well, I suppose I ought not to have been quite so candid, but I said I was a holder of shares in this company: back came an answer—"There are plenty of sellers," quoting both the 30s. and fully paid-up at a discount. The best of it, however, was the further injunction—"Do not miss a post, send on transfers; I will try to get this price for you, but there are plenty of sellers." Now, Sir, I am a young man in the country, but they don't come over me." Having ascertained from personal inspection, assisted by an able surveyor, and satisfied myself that it only required patience to develop a first-class mine, I was not so eager to rush out of a good thing; and in my application, although I said I was a shareholder, it did not follow that I wanted to break that connection: that our very disinterested friend guessed at, so I wrote back an answer to buy, and offered him higher than the fullest quotation he made, so as to give him a margin, but I got no answer. In a second letter he tells me "He has not met with them yet." What, then, has become of the lots of sellers? Now, Mr. Editor, I am quite sure, with the powerful influence you have in the Journal, you could knock on the head this dishonest system of dealing, which does injury not only to one company but to mining in general.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER.

**DEVON UNION.**—On the 11th inst. the directors issued notice of an extraordinary general meeting for the 19th, in order to pass such resolutions as will enable the company to be "speedily wound-up," or to consider how new capital may be raised to work the mine with energy, and further states, if there be no further delay or expense incurred, that it is believed the plant and machinery will just meet the company's liabilities. As I cannot attend the meeting, I take this opportunity of expressing my dissatisfaction at the pressure used to hurry forward a final settlement of the company's affairs. Why was not such notice issued before the entire capital, plant, machinery, and all became subject to forfeiture? Were not the directors fully aware of the prospects of the mine, and the exact position of the company's affairs long before this notice of meeting was issued? And why did they incur liabilities without any reasonable prospects or hope of being able to meet them, without exhausting the last penny of the whole capital and stock they had to work upon? The Devon Union is one of those mines which are too respectable to publish reports of their operations; but such knowledge is confined to the initiated, who can accordingly buy or sell their shares as their interest may dictate, while the out-adventurers are favoured with a statement at intervals of six or twelve months. This system ought to be deprecated: it is unfair both to the public and to the shareholders. I hope those who attend the meeting convened for the 19th inst. will speak out unreservedly their convictions and opinions as to the management, or rather mismanagement and neglect, which have brought about the present crisis in their affairs; though by such a course they cannot hope to mend matters now, it may be a wholesome example to others, and, though indirectly, it will be of some benefit to the public.—A SHAREHOLDER.

**TICKETING PAPER.**—In last week's Journal there is a mistake in carrying out New Rosewards ore sale—it should be 890l. 15s. instead of 490l. 15s.

**CONDENSATION OF LEAD FUME.**—Referring to a letter from one of your correspondents, under the signature of "Mundillo," in last week's Journal, I shall be very happy to afford him, or any of your readers, the fullest information as to the practical working of my invention for "condensing lead and other metallic fumes and vapours from furnaces," upon receiving a personal communication upon the subject.—F. BENNETT: Holywell, December 17.

**BIRCH TOR AND YITIVER.**—Would "Inspector" oblige by informing me where this mine is situated, in what number of shares, and the frequency of meetings and dividends, as its name does not appear on the List, and little seems to be known of it?—OUTSIDER.

"G. T. W."—We know nothing more than appears in the advertisement.

**TAMAR, KIT HILL, AND CALLINGTON RAILWAY.**—Having seen in last week's Journal a notice of this railway, now in course of construction, I beg to correct one inaccuracy. It was stated that "the proposed railway will run through the ground formerly worked by Malachi." This is incorrect. The ground worked by Malachi is situated on the south side of Kitt Hill; but the line of railway will be on the north side. All the principal mines lie on the north side of the hill, or on the north-west.—EDW. NICOLLS, one of the solicitors for the Bill: Callington, Dec. 17.

**WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—We are compelled to postpone our report of the proceedings of this company, at their meeting yesterday, until next week's Journal.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The letter from Capt. R. Rodds, Kadina, has been received.

**SHARE DEALING.**—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares: neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

## To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &amp;c.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.**—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

On behalf of one of those mighty trading interests that has elevated England to her present pinnacle of greatness, we raise our voice against a monopoly that is daily retarding the progress of commerce, and, in some instances, actually undermining the prosperity of that particular branch to which we now refer—the COAL TRADE. The monopoly alluded to is railway monopoly. We do not mean to say that the railways now in existence, or any possible extension of them, are, or ever will be, prejudicial to the coal trade; on the contrary, it is our confident opinion that every requisite or well organised extension of railways is in itself a fresh advantage, and an additional accommodation. Our complaint is not against a monopoly in the mode of carriage for the produce, but against that monopoly in the administration of our railway systems, that causes so much mismanagement. And it is this mal-administration that, as we have just stated, retards the progress of commerce, and sometimes undermines the prosperous condition of coal districts. It is a well-known fact, that where railway companies have to compete with water conveyance, whether it be by canal or sea, many of the abuses which exist in other instances are not met with. It is, however, by no means an uncommon event, where a railway company has to compete with a canal, that such a tariff is charged as to leave the canal no chance, and the result is the amalgamation of the two after some little contest. The moment this has been accomplished the rates are raised to a much higher point than that at which they stood before the introduction of the railway to the district, and, as a certain consequence, either the consumers or producers are the sufferers. During the coming session of Parliament a large number of new railway schemes will be brought forward; and, as many of them must materially affect some of the coal districts, we strongly urge every proprietor of collieries to give immediate and earnest attention to the matter,—to understand in a manner that cannot be mistaken the advantages that each scheme holds out, and the rate of freight they propose to charge.

We advise such people to band themselves together, and resist to the utmost every project that is not perfectly satisfactory; to be deluded by none of the fair promises of railway promoters or contractors, but to insist that every inducement held out shall be faithfully recorded in the Act. Such a stir is about to be made in railways as has not occurred since 1838, and unless a most decided stand is at once made against every scheme that does not offer real and practical advantages, the door will be instantly closed against all future prospects of better accommodation.

What an opportunity will shortly present itself to the London coal merchants, whereby many of the wrongs they now suffer may be redressed. We presume there is not a coal merchant in London, with the exception of those few who have been fortunate enough to find favour in the eyes of the London and North-Western Railway Company, but who is continually inconvenienced by the bad and unfair arrangements of that company at Camden Town. Is Mr. STEVENSON to be allowed to perpetuate with impunity those acts of undue preference which he has not taken any care to conceal? Shall the London and North-Western Railway Company be permitted still to refuse to convey coal to Camden Town, unless it is for one of this favoured few, upon whom they have bestowed all their wharf room? and whereby they virtually monopolise for their protégés (about a dozen in number) the entire metropolitan trade of the coals sent over their line. Shall their refusal to keep a wharf, for the purpose of enabling the public at large to draw coal from, be any longer tolerated? If so, the fault will not rest with us. We have pointed to the remedy, and now it is the duty of those who suffer to apply it. A chance will also present itself, which, if made the most of, may enable those merchants whose businesses on the Great Western line have been injured by the contract made between the directors of that company and its own servants (the proprietors of the Ruabon Collieries) to be placed on the same terms. That this contract is illegal is still doubted by many, even though the company was successful a few years ago in resisting the effort made to upset it. Every coal merchant on the Great Western line should at once resolve to stand this treatment no longer. Let all combine, and demand the same privileges as the Ruabon Company possess—that all the coal they bring over the railway shall be charged only the same rate of freight for as that paid by Gooch and Co.; also that the company's servants shall attend to their wharves, load and unload their coals, and in short, do all their business, without any pay, just precisely as they now do for the Ruabon Company. Such a combination should not be confined to the coal merchants, but should also be joined in by coal proprietors. It is even rumoured that a great proportion of the best coal sold by the Ruabon Company is bought from some of the adjoining works, belonging to proprietors who feel excluded from sending them into the London market by the greater facilities which are given to the Ruabon Company.

The next point to which we shall refer is a practice on the part of the Midland Railway Company of insisting, in nine cases out of ten, in charging the freights between the collieries and the place to which the coal is consigned to the colliery proprietor. The effect of this is most prejudicial to the coalmasters, for they are by this means not limited in their risks to their own produce, but in reality undertake the risk of the Midland Company; consequently they are obliged to restrict their operations. They would be enabled to give every London coal merchant credit for at least twice as much coals as they now do were the Midland Company to undertake their own risks.

It is, indeed, something alarming to think that we not only trust a man with our coals, but also have to pay his freights, so that in the event of a failure we lose the value of the coal, and also a large amount of cash out of pocket, which under any circumstances we never derive any advantage from the employment of. This principle is also adopted by other railway companies, but not to anything like the same extent as the Midland Company carry it.

We have now a few words to say respecting wagons. The difficulties that were frequently met a few years ago in obtaining supplies of wagons from the railway companies were often of a formidable character, but these inconveniences are, happily, more rare now, which circumstance may be traced to the increased accommodation afforded by the numerous wagon companies that have been established during the last three or four years. Still, however, there is much complaint, especially on the Great Western Railway, of the difficulty of getting wagons from the officials, and much trade is lost to the Forest of Dean and South Wales coal proprietors in

consequence. These instances of mismanagement are not all we could record, neither is it our object to go into every little detail; our object is rather to draw the general attention of the coal trade to existing evils, but it is the duty of the trade itself to take the necessary action for the remedy of the abuses.

The future of mining enterprise in this country during the coming year may be cheerfully anticipated, for not only are promising undertakings on the increase in the mineral districts generally, but discoveries of the precious metals, as well as copper and iron, are numerous and extensive in the most important of the British colonies. Australian advices report "a silver Cornwall" at St. Arnaud, in the colony of Victoria, an event which, no doubt, will cause "a rush" to that locality, and ensure in the end commercial combinations, out of which will arise new elements of prosperity. In New Zealand gold "takes" are being successfully worked by a few daring and adventurous seekers, and, should the Maori revolt be as quickly suppressed as some are inclined to think, in the summer months prospecting and its contingencies will be carried out on a large scale. Looking still further, beyond the confines of our own possessions—for instance, to California—the prospect of silver-seeking becoming there as extensive, or nearly so, as that of gold, is neither faint nor distant; the yield of the argentiferous metal is asserted to be, in California, steadily on the increase, and it is not improbable, now that the attention of miners in that region is being practically directed to this hitherto rather overlooked species of adventure, that the explorers in British Columbia will, in like manner, achieve some successful "silver finds." By the City Article of the *Times* of Wednesday the main facts we here notice have been, with their probable results, already comprehensively illustrated, and their tendencies clearly defined. Already is speculation here at home stimulated by the recent discovery in Australia, and an association is contemplated to work this new field with energy, and every appliance which experience and English capital can bring to bear upon it. However, there appears to be no lack of good ground for adventures of this character in other parts of the world. Those who have no distrust of foreign investments are furnished with ample, and certainly attractive, opportunity for such outlay of their capital. In the Argentine Republic, province of San Juan, and at the foot of the Andes, 700 miles distant from Buenos Ayres, a rich silver-bearing region of immense extent is found to exist: an area of 100 miles by 40 has been, up to this time, prospected, and, wherever worked, a yield never surpassed in quantity and quality, if ever equalled, by any other district has rewarded the adventurers, whose labours are facilitated by smelting-works, with the best English machinery, being already erected on the spot for the reduction and refining of the silver. In the course of the next year the production of this metal from those several sources alone must sensibly and beneficially affect the currency and money marts of this and other commercial countries. The equalisation of the silver production with that of gold will, no doubt, occur gradually but inevitably, and an increase in the former precious metal may confidently be expected to a very considerable amount from our own lately-discovered fields, while it may be fairly estimated that the New Almaden Mines, the working of which had been, unfortunately, arrested by litigation, now, however, for the well-being of all, at an end, will yield a large item to make up the balance; nor are those expectations ill-founded which refer to Mexico, when peace and order shall be established there, for very considerable and enduring supplies.

Now is not the moment to discuss the question of the monetary changes those specially versed in causes and effects touching the "currency" anticipate from an increase of silver in the national coffers: the subject must, under the circumstances just noticed, force itself in a little time and imperatively on the financial consideration of our political economists, and in the interim we must abide events; but what is now materially interesting is that silver-bearing territory England finds herself suddenly the possessor of, in a colony where the auriferous deposit has given so vast a return for labour. At the first glance one is tempted to express hasty surprise, and captiously ask—Why had not this field of preciousness been discovered sooner; what have our geologists and mine-weirds been about all those years that they never suggested the exploitations which would have revealed this treasure? However, the wisest people are sometimes short-sighted, or, if not short-sighted, do not always look in the right direction. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Lost time must now be made up for, and we would invite the attention of the scientific to the appropriateness of popularising information as to the true indications of silver deposit in mineral regions, and the best method of searching for it; it will be a guide to the miner abroad and at home, and be of universal benefit. Even with reference to our own home districts the doubt might not, after all, be so inadmissible that argentiferous product has been too long overlooked in our zealous search after grosser, but not less useful, minerals.

The decline in the supply of the richer copper ores from Chili, with the limited quantity furnished by British mines, becomes a question of much importance at this moment, when the demand is increasing so rapidly for home requirements and shipments to other countries. Were it not, indeed, for circumstances which, a very short time since, were quite unforeseen, and not in any way anticipated, the yield would be so inadequate to the want that a very marked advance in the price of the ore must have been the inevitable result; for, as it is, the value ranges high, and there is very good reason to believe the present price will be greatly exceeded. Opportunely, therefore, the development of the copper mines of South Australia is as a counterpoise to the peculiar position of the more ordinary sources of supply, and the yield which the several undertakings send into the market meets, in a measure, the increased demand, and renders inoperative any undue effort to raise the value of the ore. Indeed, when we look at the enormous quantity of copper which is used in the various branches of British commerce, we at once see the importance of encouraging the opening up of sources of supply; and as the mines in our South Australian colonies are so prolific in rich ores, it is only a matter of mere commercial sense that due attention should be paid to their full and speedy production by energetic management and labour, and careful application of capital. The Burra Burra yielded within the six months ending March 31, to which date the accounts are made up, 4348 tons of ore, giving on the average 23 per cent. of pure metal; and the statements show there is no reason to apprehend any decrease in the supply. The Moonta Mine, moreover, which is only of about two years' standing, gives an excess over the Burra Burra, the returns being 5611 tons within six months, of the average of 18 per cent., of which the cost of raising, &c., was only 4s. 15s. 7d. per ton. The Blinman, one of the mines belonging to the Yadanamatam Company, in which a spade was not put until the middle of August, 1862, already furnishes nearly 400 tons per month.

We have taken this data from these three mines to prove the extraordinary resources for copper which exist in this valued colony, and although the Burra Burra is one of long standing, comparatively, yet the two others are mere infants in age in mineral life, and give unmistakable evidence of the increased quantities which can be produced from them and other mines by full and energetic development; in fact, it seems almost impossible to calculate what may be the produce when depth is attained and the works are extended. It may, of course, be said that all mines in South Australia are not paying mines, but what applies to other mineral localities applies equally to this colony—that all are not prizes to those who first embark therein, although to after and more energetic adventurers they frequently become mines of wealth. It is so everywhere. What is the despised and neglected of this day may be the focus of energy and remunerative enterprise a few years hence: mines are not necessarily "bubbles" because unsuccessful. The Burra Burra itself was once temporarily abandoned—"a bal knocked," yet how many have since realised large fortunes therefrom, and are living in princely affluence as holders of shares therein. The old Adelaide Mine was likewise abandoned, and sold for about 1000l., but has latterly been resuscitated, and is now returning large quantities of rich ore. It is, therefore, utterly impossible to estimate what may be the collective production of copper ore from South Australian mines, but be it what it may, and be the yield of this country what it may, it is clear that the rapidly-increasing demand will always exceed the supply. The progress of the world shows that the requirements must become perfectly astounding, and the Board of Trade returns demonstrate, beyond controversy, the excess which occurs, year by year, in our shipments of the manufactured articles from this ore. We do not fear any undue influence in the price of copper from the great supply from South Australia, but look on this source as a means of regulating the general market.

While thus alluding to South Australia, in connection with mining, it is interesting to mention the fact that the gentleman who has recently been nominated to the proud position of Prime Minister of that colony was, and we believe still is, the secretary of the Burra Burra Mine, and has throughout his residence in South Australia been identified, we believe



exclusively, with mining enterprise. He left this country as a mere emigrant; he embraced mining industry; and now rules the destiny of a colony which is unquestionably full of import to the mining world, and rising rapidly in every branch which establishes the importance of a nation.

Banking and hotel companies have figured during the present year very prominently on the share lists, with what success may be inferred from the active operations now carried on by several of these newly-organised associations, whilst many, still in embryo, are expected in the first weeks of 1864 to seek from public support the "feathers to fly with" on their mission. Mining, in like manner, will not fail to present fresh grounds for promising adventure, and had it not been for the exceptional state of the Money Market, and the uncertainty which exists with regard to a still further increased rate of interest, British, continental, and colonial mines would have had ere this worthy representatives, new and resuscitated, in the arena of legitimate adventure. As it is, some companies, no doubt inspired by consciousness of the value they have to offer for investment, have issued their prospectuses in the face of all our monetary restrictions, and not unsuccessfully, a fact of very encouraging prestige to mineral interests in general. So far the close of the year is not without foreshadowings of a cheering character, and it is reasonable to anticipate that its fast approaching successor will bring with it a season not only of promise but profit for well-organised and carefully-selected undertakings, as well as for the whole class of working mines. Those spurts of animation which have from time to time, since the advance in the rate of interest at the Bank, taken place in the several departments of business in the money market prove the elasticity of our commerce possesses even under extraordinary pressure, and authorise the presumption that when money will become easier, and the monetary channels of accommodation resume their unimpeded current, sound enterprise can be floated with facility into its proper and prosperous position. Therefore is the good time coming for ostensibly good and effectively surveyed sets as yet unworked in the mining districts—we say emphatically, effectively surveyed; for, in the present age of enquiry, new adventures, which cannot exhibit well-authenticated reports from known and responsible mine surveyors, will inevitably fail; and who will say such a falling through is unmerited when it occurs through not bringing to bear on projects the available scientific mining ability possessed by so many we might name as eminent in this country—say, even in Cornwall and Devon alone—for the requisite practical experience and intelligence. It will be, therefore, wise of projectors to provide an accurate and highly authenticated exposition of the local character, mineral features, and district position, as to dividend-paying and promising workings, of the enterprises they put forward. Such tests are sure to be required, and should form the introduction of every well organised society to the mining market.

Among the earliest competitors for public confidence in the ensuing year will be, we learn with satisfaction, a company with an influential direction and large capital, for the working of certain extensive iron mines in Canada. Specimens taken indiscriminately from several tons of the ore brought to this country have been assayed, with very considerable results, and the metal is pronounced to be singularly adapted to the manufacture of steel of excellent quality. This subject is touched upon on account of the great public interest now attached to this branch of metallurgical facture, seeing that steel armoury for the construction of iron-clad ships, and steel projectiles instead of cast-iron shot, are winning their way, through the most severe testing, to scientific favour; consequently, for the hard service to which they are destined, the best material will, of course, be required; and in being cheaply attainable, will be another of the many benefits for which this country is indebted to the mining interest.

Should the quality claimed for this iron ore be established, it will meet many of the constructive requirements of our dockyards and arsenals, not estimating the valuable auxiliary it will become to many of the commercial branches of metallic structure. In all cases it is pleasing to record proofs of the great resources of our own colonies, and in particular those of Canada, a dependency which at this moment commands more than ordinary interest, giving, as it does, a steady example of fealty to the British Crown, confidence in constitutional government, and independent determination not to permit the anarchy reigning so destructively in the American States to cross its frontier.

Whatever shall be the issue of the internecine contention between the Federals and Confederates, England's authority, based on the firm allegiance of the people, will be upheld in Canada, and, therefore, all commercial relations with that colony may be considered perfectly secure, and this confidence will naturally have a beneficial effect on any enterprise connected with her put forward here at home.

**RAILWAY STATISTICS.**—The cost of repairing and renewing the rolling stock of our different railways is 1,242,714*l.* per annum, or about 8*l.* per cent. of the total expenditure of the companies. It should be observed, however, that this sum does not, in all cases, include the cost of repairing the locomotives, which is charged against the expenditure for locomotive power. If we value the entire rolling stock at 27,000,000*l.*, and deduct (say) 10,000,000*l.* as the cost of the locomotive engines, the value of the wooden rolling stock will remain at 17,000,000*l.*; and upon this amount the annual depreciation is (say) 1,250,000*l.* It is not to our credit as mechanists that foreigners have paid much more attention to these things than we have. On various parts of the Continent carriages are to be seen far more elegant in form and finish, and of very much less weight, than our heavy passenger vehicles. We have heard of a firm at Lyons who supply carriages quite equal in any upon our railroads at a less cost than carriages can be obtained for here. It may be a question, even, whether wood is the best material for carriages. In America passenger carriages, mails, and goods vans are very generally built of plates of corrugated and ridged iron, and such carriages ("metallic cars," as they call them) are said to be stronger, considerably lighter, cleaner, more comfortable at all seasons, more durable, and less affected by noise than wooden vehicles. As to their cost we are not informed, but the cost of iron in this country is so much below that in America, that anything that could be produced at a selling price on that side the Atlantic might certainly be produced here at even a less rate. Iron-framed passenger carriages have, we believe, already been constructed in this country; it might be well if the principle were more largely tried.

**TRIAL OF ARMOUR-PLATES.**—On Monday a trial of armour-plates was made at Porchester Creek, by firing shot from a 68-pounder at 200 yards against them. The plate sent in by Messrs. Beale, of the Parkgate Works, Yorkshire, was rolled and surface-planed from 4½ to 4¼ in., yet it underwent the test in an admirable manner. The Messrs. Ironworks plate was hammered 5½ in. uniform, and showed some large cracks after the trial, apparently from defective backing. The Messrs. Beale's plate was hammered 3½ to 3¾ in. thick, and proved to be of excellent quality. Messrs. John Brown and Co's (Atlas Works, Sheffield) plate rolled uniform 4 in. bore the test in a most extraordinary manner, and fully maintained the high reputation of the firm, and the gradual and certain progress they continue to make even on their acknowledged uniform excellence of both material and manufacture. It is stated that as the object in firing at armour-plates at all is merely to ascertain the quality of the metal and manufacture, and these objects would be obtained with far greater certainty if the back as well as the front of the plate was open to inspection on the day of trial, and before Capt. Key's report is forwarded to the Admiralty. There have been many plates of which the outer surface on the day of trial has presented such an appearance that a report has been forwarded to the Admiralty, accompanied by a figure of merit which they certainly would never have received had it been possible first to inspect the inner side—the side of the plate next the wood backing; and this has been especially the case with some of the rolled plates from their imperfect welding.

**COATING ARMOUR-PLATES WITH COPPER.**—It is stated that the target ship in Porchester Bay has been placed in dock for the purpose of removing from under her quarters and landing the two armour-plates which some three months since were coated with copper by the Walen electro-alkaline process. A report of the condition of the plates will now be prepared by the dockyard officials, and forwarded to the Admiralty for their information. This important electro-metallurgical experiment was entertained and carried out by the Admiralty in the fullest and most liberal sense, both as regards the inventor and the application of his principle; but serious fears are entertained that the principle of the invention has utterly failed in the test of its submersion in salt water.

**TREATMENT OF STEEL AND IRON.**—Some improvements have been patented by Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford, which consist in thoroughly mixing, without the agency and deteriorating effects of the pneumatic blast, melted spiegelisen or other metallic alloys, such as alloys of tungsten and iron, or of titanium and iron, with melted steel or malleable iron, prepared by the pneumatic process from melted pig-iron or cast-iron, and this he effects either by the use of two pneumatic or deaerating vessels, both containing melted steel or malleable iron made by the pneumatic process, to the steel or malleable iron, in one or both of which vessels the melted spiegelisen or other metallic alloy has been added, the contents of one vessel being poured into the other vessel, so as to ultimately mix and make the whole of uniform composition. Or by the use of one working pneumatic vessel, or of two or more such vessels in which the metal to be operated on has been produced, and another or supplementary vessel, which previous to use has been intensely heated, in this the melted spiegelisen and the melted iron or steel is mixed. The same gentleman has also patented an invention for casting steel or homogeneous iron in moulds made wholly or chiefly of wrought-iron.

**DRESSING SLATES.**—A peculiar combination of machinery for dressing slates, whereby economy of construction, with efficiency and rapidity of motion are obtained, has been provisionally specified by Mr. Henry Williams, of Portmadoc. According to this invention, it is proposed to employ a horizontal knife, or knives vibrating, vertically, so as to receive a shuffling motion. The knives are carried on arms keyed to a horizontal rocking-shaft supported on bearings fixed to the main framing of the machine. A rapid rocking motion is imparted to this shaft by means of a revolving crank-pin carried on the end of the main driving shaft, and working in a slotted lever arm keyed to the rocking-shaft, or by means

of a connecting rod worked by an eccentric. The driving-shaft is supported on suitable bearings on the main framing, and is provided with the usual fast and loose driving pulleys. The machine is fitted with the usual gauge and travel.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The state of metallurgy in France and in neighbouring countries during the last two months offers a very singular contrast. Orders flow in freely abroad, while in France they scarcely afford employment for each passing day. A rise has appeared of about 1*l.* 8*s.* per ton in England, and of 16*s.* per ton in Belgium, but it has only brought with it an advance of 4*s.* to 8*s.* per ton on French iron; and at present, when a new rise has appeared in England, and when Belgium works, overcharged with orders, are following the same movement, the amelioration in prices established with such difficulty among the French is disappearing, and only feebleness is evident, with restricted orders. This unnatural (having regard to what is passing elsewhere) state of things is attributed wholly to internal competition; all the works have increased their means of production, and as they are manufacturing more iron, they have been obliged to extend their relations on the habitual market of other works, a policy from which springs a competition, increasing in intensity as the requirements of consumption become less. At present merchants generally consider themselves to be re-assorted, and it is only in February that orders will arrive in abundance. Then it is considered impossible that a decided rise should not take place, and if proprietors of works would wait until the demand was brought on level with the production, prices would lose nothing of their firmness. For the present orders and prices are languishing, but it is very possible that the demand in anticipation of the generally looked-for rise may bring it about at an earlier period than has been expected; the offers received afford some indication of this, and producers are refusing orders at distant dates. At St. Didier refining pig, pure charcoal-made, remains at the previous quotation of 6*l.* per ton, but it is at present rather more offered than sought for. The price of 5*l.* per ton will be the basis for November of transactions concluded at the quotation of the month. Rolled iron, from charcoal-made pig, is quoted at 9*l.* 4*s.* to 9*l.* 8*s.* per ton in warehouse at the works, with a scale of 4*s.* to 8*s.* per class. Transactions are mentioned at 9*l.* 12*s.* per ton at the La Villette station. Mixed rolled iron, 5*l.* 16*s.* per ton. Machine iron is sustained at 9*l.* 12*s.* for No. 21, and 10*l.* for No. 20; hammered iron without change at 10*l.* 8*s.* to 10*l.* 16*s.* per ton in warehouse at the works. The check noticed at St. Didier has appeared also in the Moselle group, where iron has been easily obtained at 9*l.* 8*s.* per ton in warehouse at the works, one of which has even contracted engagements at 8*l.* 4*s.* per ton. At Paris, again, iron is obtainable on terms below the quotations previously fixed. The imports and exports of iron, &c., into and from France during the first ten months of the last three years can now be given. A notable reduction has taken place this year in the imports of the principal metallurgical products as compared with 1862. Thus, expressed in money, the quantities of iron, pig, and steel introduced into France have been as follows this year, as compared with 1862 and 1861:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Pig .....	£338,428	£755,421	£390,784
Iron .....	174,238	824,774	96,543
Steel .....	74,673	91,411	69,680

The diminution is especially marked as regards iron, the fall in the price of French iron rendering the importation difficult, and at present almost impossible. But for contracts for iron entered into two years since by some French companies, and the execution of which is now being terminated, the importation would be reduced to almost nothing. At the present moment, especially since the rise established by English producers, the quantity of iron of commerce sent into France from abroad have been quite insignificant, only about 4 or 5 cwt. in each of the months of Sept. and Oct. This result is, however, obtained at the price of a fall, which French foremasters have had to support in prices.

As regards pig, the French continue to receive from abroad almost as much as formerly—19,000 tons in September and 19,000 tons in October; more than three-fourths of the supply is sent from England. As regards the imports of iron, the rails are almost exclusively Belgian, and the remainder of the iron is divided between England and Belgium. The importations of coal and coke into France are sustained at their former standard, but do not make progress.

Corresponding tables with regard to the imports and exports into and from Belgium during the first 10 months of the year may also be given. The imports of minerals, metals, coal, &c., have been as follows:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Unworked steel .....	1,467	1,527	1,682
Coal and coke .....	62,728	67,594	81,919
Rough copper .....	2,803	1,936	1,969
Iron minerals .....	140,862	91,903	28,151
Rough pig and old iron .....	66,271	3,309	2,302
Beaten, rolled, &c., iron .....	1,610	1,216	1,117
Engines and machinery .....	3,052	2,150	2,509
Rough and rolled lead .....	2,885	5,173	1,736
Rough and rolled zinc .....	3,610	2,968	3,291

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Unworked steel .....	143	124	101
Coal and coke .....	2,717,263	2,613,580	2,644,157
Rough copper .....	732	1,101	610
Iron minerals .....	181,719	171,190	127,865
Rough pig and old iron .....	19,573	28,924	24,700
Beaten, rolled, &c., iron .....	88,374	72,359	68,383
Worked pig .....	1,169	2,799	3,135
Engines and machinery .....	13,680	12,351	11,201
Rough and rolled lead .....	4,771	7,952	2,716
Rough and rolled zinc .....	19,019	20,285	19,128

As may be remarked, the importations of iron minerals are continually increasing, in consequence of the extension of the mines of the Luxembourg. The rails exported from Belgium during October attained a total of 4337 tons, specially destined for Spain and the Low Countries. During the first ten months of 1863 an augmentation of more than 2000 tons is indicated over the corresponding period of 1862. At Liège the same activity prevails as regards iron. Pig is a little heavier, as compared with other articles, the depression arising from the difficulty which producers have experienced in running off their stocks. The exportations exhibit a further decrease, the outlet of Germany assuming less and less importance, and the consumption, although active, not being able to prevent the formation of important stocks which weigh on the market. The iron-producing works tend, on the contrary, to take a greater extension in this centre; several reasons seem to militate in favour of these establishments, and among others the cheapness of pig and coal, the facilities for the exportation of iron, and the important variations in prices. The high rate of discount in the principal money markets, although at present without any very hurtful influence, has checked the progress of the rise, but during this check quotations have consolidated themselves, and on the return of the monetary world to its normal state a further rise will, in all probability, be witnessed. An adjudication of rails has been made this week for the State system of lines. Two tenders were sent in, that of MM. De Dordot Brothers at 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per ton, and that of the Châtelineau Company at 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per ton. At the last contract for plant has just been concluded by a Brussels company for a Spanish line of railway. The recent inauguration of the Italian line from Bergamo to Lecco reminds us also that the greater part of the material of the way, and the metallic bridges, were constructed by a Belgian house—MM. L. Vander Elst and Co., of Braine-le-Comte. As regards the Belgian coal trade, we may note that the laying in of stocks for the winter begins to make its influence felt. Orders for coal have increased in activity, but a contrary state of things has manifested itself in respect to coke. Freight has been at least reduced, but, nevertheless, orders for boats have not much increased; on the contrary, deliveries are being increasingly made by railway. On the whole, the situation is a satisfactory one to Belgian producers.

The foreign copper markets have been quiet, but prices have been firmly maintained. At Havre, Lake Superior maintains a good position; Minnesota realises 116*l.* to 118*l.*, the Quincy mark having been dealt in at 107*l.* to 108*l.*; the arrivals during November were 2*l.*, but the stock remains at 154 tons, of which 35½ tons were Minnesota. Chilean has been a good deal affected in consequence of the elevation of the rate of discount, but the article is now much firmer. Affairs have been very animated this last fortnight, and the sale is mentioned of 182 tons at 94*l.*, and of 92 tons at the same rate, Paris conditions. The Paris market has been maintained without fluctuation, the rate of discount, at 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per ton. A contract for plant has just been concluded by a Brussels company for a Spanish line of railway. The recent inauguration of the Italian line from Bergamo to Lecco reminds us also that the greater part of the material of the way, and the metallic bridges, were constructed by a Belgian house—MM. L. Vander Elst and Co., of Braine-le-Comte. As regards the Belgian coal trade, we may note that the laying in of stocks for the winter begins to make its influence felt. Orders for coal have increased in activity, but a contrary state of things has manifested itself in respect to coke. Freight has been at least reduced, but, nevertheless, orders for boats have not much increased; on the contrary, deliveries are being increasingly made by railway. On the whole, the situation is a satisfactory one to Belgian producers.

**COAL IN INDIA.**—The only coal field of any considerable extent known at present is that of Ranigunj or Damooda, near Bardwan, in Bengal, covering an area of about 500 square miles. There are some 50 collieries in this field, producing yearly on an average about 300,000 tons of coal. The description produced is a variety of non-caking bituminous coal; but one great objection to it is its spontaneous combustion, which renders it particularly unfitted for steamships. The broadest seam yet discovered is at Kasta, where the bed is 35 feet thick. Next in importance to the Ranigunj field are the Nerubudda coal deposits. They are supposed to extend over an area of fully 300 square miles; but their distance at present from any available market makes the out-turn but of little practical use. As, however, iron ore is found to exist in the same locality, the coal will prove serviceable for smelting purposes, and will thus enhance the value of the iron mines. The best coal is found at a place called Mopani, where the beds have an average thickness of from 7 to 8 ft. A company has already been formed for working these coal and iron deposits, and we have no doubt that, as the railway progresses towards that part of India, the Nerubudda coal fields will afford an ample supply, at a fair profit, to the important line which in two or three years we may hope to see completed as far as Jabubpur. No workable coal has been found in the Punjab or north-western provinces; a few patches of lignite only have been met with. In Sindh a small mine was opened in the Lynah Valley in 1856, by the railway company there; but, owing to its irregularity and probable want of sufficient area, it was abandoned. Neither in the Bombay nor Madras Presidencies, nor in the Nizam's dominions, is coal known to exist; and the few black shales met with on the Godavary and other rivers, while of combustible nature, are said to come under the denomination of coal. The entire quantity supplied annually by the Ranigunj, Kowah, Nerubudda, and other Indian coal fields, does not exceed 400,000 tons.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEC. 17.—The Coal and other trades here continue good. The iron-works and manufactures generally, on the Tyne and Wear, are busier than for some years past. Everywhere there is employment and good wages for skilled workmen; indeed, a demand for labour generally. Certainly for the coal and iron trades, and all others connected with them, the prospect is excellent for the ensuing year, when a brisk trade and fair remuneration may be expected. There are several coal fields, and also working collieries, in the market for sale; but, as the coal fields are mainly steam coals, they have not received much attention in the late state of that branch of industry. But as the coal trade generally is improving so much, they will, no doubt, shortly be enquired after, and command attention. Two collieries are in the market for sale, belonging to the Harlepool Company, and, as the coal produced at those places is of good quality, they will, no doubt, be enquired after. Should they not be sold by private contract, they will shortly be submitted for sale at public auction, by Mr. C. Brough, of Newcastle. There is nothing new to report respecting the strike at Brancepeth, with the exception that the Unionists have lately committed several assaults on men who are at present working at these collieries. One case of this kind was brought before the magistrates a few days ago, but the prosecution failed, as the identity of the men charged with the offence could not be established. The out-put of coal still continues to increase at these works, and they will shortly again resume full work.

A meeting of miners on strike was held in Gateshead, on Wednesday, at which the Trade Union was strongly advocated. It was admitted that Mr. Love had made many concessions, and that now the sole question between him and the men was as to the weight of the tubs. As soon as this was decided the men would recommence work. It was also stated that the cottages from which the miners had been ejected still remained unoccupied.

#### THE HARTLEY RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund was held in the Guildhall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the Mayor of the town (Mr. Hedley) in the chair. There was a considerable attendance, including most of the pitmen members of the committee. The secretary read a report from the executive committee detailing the position of the fund, and giving the basis on which they thought the division of the surplus should be made. It stated that it has been felt by the executive that the sanction of the subscribers to the fund ought to form the groundwork of any plan which proposes to deal with the surplus of 20,440*l.* Due notice had been given to the subscribers. The executive had pleasure, therefore, in being able to report that the plan put forward by the committee had been favourably received by the subscribers generally. There were a few dissentients, the amount of whose subscription was 262*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, of which one-fourth (65*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*) was returnable, or transferable to other institutions, and the executive recommended that the respective proportions be returned or transferred accordingly, thereby reducing the surplus to 20,374*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* This amount has been increased by the receipt of 1200*l.* collected for this fund in Sunderland. The attention of the executive had been directed to the collecting information which would guide them in forming an opinion as to the basis on which a division of the surplus ought to be made. From a parliamentary return, dated Feb. 6, 1862, reliable information had been obtained, not only as to the quantity of coal raised annually in each district for the five years, 1856 to 1860, but also as to the loss of life in connection with coal mining operations which actually occurred in each district for the same period. This return they had been able, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Inspectors, to supplement for 1861-62, thus getting an average of seven years instead of five.

The proportion to which each district would be entitled on an average of the two bases were:—

	£1201	3	4
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick .....	1587	12	11
North and East Lancashire .....	2342	11	0
North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland .....	1106	6	0
North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire .....	2320	13	8
South Durham .....	2104	14	6
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire .....	2077	5	5
South Wales .....	1473	15	2
West Lancashire and North Wales .....	1826	1	10
Yorkshire .....	2034	0	2
Eastern District, Scotland .....	1063	11	7
Western District, Scotland .....	1236	11	9

The executive had been engaged in appointing trustees and committees to receive and appropriate the proportions of the surplus to which each district might be entitled, and had satisfaction in being able to state that the requisite arrangements were almost completed. The recipients of relief number 419—widows, 93; adults, 33; and children, 293; and, from the financial statement attached to the report, it appears that the balance in hand on Sept. 1 last amounted to 74,149*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Mr. William Woods, banker, moved that the report be adopted, and that the executive committee be empowered to dispose of the surplus among the various districts, according to the basis laid down by them. The Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. Hunter, seconded the motion. The Secretary, in answer to a question, said that he had not the means at hand of stating the amount of private subscriptions promised but not paid up.

Mr. Henry Taylor mentioned three coal companies who had promised 100*l.* each, but who had given the subscriptions to other charities. He regretted that these subscriptions had been withheld, even to so very small an extent, for the coal trade as a body had benefited by the unbounded liberality of the country at large. Mr. Rowell defended the coal companies which had withheld their subscriptions. Mr. Henry Taylor, in reply, said it was a pity that the only objection which had been taken to the distribution of the subscriptions had occurred in the North, which had been benefited so much by the liberality of the nation.

The report was adopted, and it was resolved that notice be given to the North-Eastern Railway, and other companies, with whom the money is out at interest, for the repayment of a sufficient sum to pay over the proportions of the surplus to the various districts. It was further resolved that the executive committee be empowered to employ a paid auditor to audit the accounts every half-year, and that an account of the state of the fund be advertised in September in each year. The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, and a special vote of thanks to the hon. secretary, Mr. Rowell.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

DEC. 17.—It is a gratifying circumstance to announce that the Iron Trade continues to improve, and since my last report several makers have advanced their prices from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per ton. The cause of this is twofold—the general improvement in the demand, and the unsettled state of the puddlers and other workmen employed in connection with the iron-works. It appears that the recent advance in wages has not satisfied some of the men, and although I have not heard of a formal application for an increase, yet there is no doubt that it will be made. It would be well for the workmen to show a little forbearance and discretion at the present time, as, if their continued agitation should seriously affect the market, a relapse may take place, and then it is quite clear that they will be the greatest sufferers. Now that good times have unquestionably set in for the iron trade, the ironmasters ought to be extremely cautious in increasing the supply. There are something like 30 furnaces out of blast in this district, and, if half the number were lighted within the next three months, there is no doubt that a decided check would be given to the upward tendency of prices. Over-production, and the consequent glutting of the market, have always been the bane of the trade; and, although it would not be politic in the face of a brisk demand to dissuade any extension in the means of supply, yet the old-established makers well know that it is necessary to increase the supply by slow degrees, or else a decline in quotations may be safely looked for. Activity is to be witnessed on all sides in the Steam Coal Trade, and the collieries are taxed to the utmost to meet the requirements of shippers. This is not only the case in the Aberdare valley, but all over the district, and, as a proof of the pressing demand, it may be mentioned that the Tredegar Coal Company could employ at present a large number of additional hands, and want of men is the prevailing complaint. The house coal collieries are also in regular employ, and the trade is getting brisker. The Graigyrallt Colliery, the property of Messrs. Booker and Co., Melingriffith, has again commenced working, the men having gone in at the terms offered to them by their employers. Messrs. Fothergill and Co. have had a little difficulty with the colliers at Plymouth, but it is satisfactory to report that matters have been amicably arranged.



A presentation was recently made to Mr. T. P. Moody, late coal agent at T. yarrha, consisting of a beautiful case of mathematical instruments in German silver, in testimony of his general kindness to the colliers of Colliers' Row and Cwm Pits. Mr. Moody left this country for New Zealand so suddenly that the workmen did not know of his departure until the ship had sailed, when they subscribed in haste, and purchased the presentation alluded to, which was immediately forwarded to New Zealand, and will, of course, cause an agreeable surprise to the recipient.

A memorial is in course of signature, with the view of being presented to the Commissioners of Customs, applying that the prohibition on the importation of wine, brandies, tobacco, tea, and other things, at the port of Cardiff might be removed. The memorialists are the principal merchants and inhabitants of Cardiff and the neighbourhood, and they state in the petition that a number of vessels with inward cargoes of wine or other prohibited articles are obliged to discharge at Bristol or Liverpool, and afterwards go to Cardiff for an outward cargo of iron or coal. It is also urged that the removal of the prohibition would be of great advantage to the shipping interest, and the Customs' revenue from the district would be materially increased. The Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, who are so greatly interested in the prosperity of the port, have expressed their intention of supporting the memorial, and if it should be successful, a new era will have dawned in the commercial history of Cardiff.

The last examination and order of discharge sitting was held in re C. H. Waring, Glyn Neath, mining engineer, &c., on Monday, at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court. Mr. H. Brittan appeared as Crown solicitor, and Mr. Wadham supported the bankrupt. Mr. Brittan said that on the last occasion the bankrupt was required to file a deficiency and cash account. This had been done, and the official assignee was perfectly satisfied. The bankrupt was briefly examined as to some shares he held in the Glyn Neath Colliery Company, and as to the circumstances under which he gave a bill of sale to the trustees of his marriage settlement. The bankrupt then passed his last examination, and received his order of discharge.

The magistrates of Neath were engaged for a considerable time on Friday in hearing several cases for wilfully absenting from work. The defendants were puddlers and other workmen employed at the Cwmavon Works, and through their neglect their employers, the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, were subjected to a loss in one instance of 31s., in another 41s. 4s., &c. Four of the defendants were committed, one for 21 days and the other three for one month each, as they refused to pay the loss. The wages of three others were directed to be forfeited, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of those who did not appear.

Another sitting was held in connection with the winding-up of the Llanharri Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited), on Thursday last, when Mr. Green, the secretary, underwent a long examination as to the original constitution of the company, and the mode in which it was got up. Mr. Pleva (Simons and Pleva, solicitors, Merthyr), attended on behalf of Mr. Habakkuk, the petitioning creditor. Another adjournment was then determined upon, and at the next sitting formal application is to be made to place Sir P. C. Roney and Mr. T. Osborn Stock on the list of contributors for 100 shares each.

The latest arrivals at Swansea include the following:—Jules Estelle, from Cherbourg, with 175 tons of iron ore, for the Downland Iron Company; Blanche, from Havre, with 30 packages of old copper sheathing and 2 casks of old copper nails; Messrs. H. Vivian and Sons; Florence, from Cuba, with 500 tons copper ore, for the Cobre Mining Company.

**ANOTHER SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—TWO MEN KILLED AND SIX INJURED.**—On Monday afternoon an accident, which resulted in two men being killed, and six others seriously injured, took place at the Carnegith Colliery, Gellygare, Glamorganshire. The cause of the accident may be very briefly described. It appears that Mr. Christopher James has a taking of coal near the Carnegith Colliery, and the coal is brought out through the latter pit. Eight of Mr. James's men were in the cage ready to go down on Monday, when the machinery got out of gear and the pit rope ran off the drum, and the bucket, or cage, went down the shaft with fearful velocity. The machinery got out of gear through the stop-block falling out of its place, and it is reported that there was no wedge or fastening whatever to keep the block in its proper position. The break was applied, but it is also stated that it was defective. There is no doubt, however, that it did partially arrest the progress of the cage, or else it is pretty clear that all the men would have lost their lives. The colliery is about 60 yards deep, and it is now worked by Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P. The two men killed were married, and one leaves a wife and three children, and the other a wife and four children. The inquest was formally opened on Wednesday, before Mr. W. H. Brewer, coroner; and, after the bodies were viewed, it was agreed to adjourn for a week for the attendance of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector. Mr. Brough visited the colliery on Thursday, and the result of his examination will be made known at the adjourned inquest. It is to be hoped that a searching and impartial enquiry will be made, as if the machinery was in the defective state reported, great neglect was manifested by those in authority.

**SOMERSET AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—An extensive field of iron ore has just been discovered at Frampton Cotterell, a few miles from Bristol. The property consists of about nine acres, and was purchased a short time since for 6000l. by two gentlemen, who saw something more valuable than the mere surface fertility in it. They at once proceeded to raise the ore, and continue to do so to the extent of 300 tons per week. The ore is sold for 11s. per ton, leaving them, after paying all expenses of raising, about 1500l. per week profit. It has been ascertained that iron ore very largely abounds in this district, and a railway is to be made through it by the Midland Company. Indeed, it is believed that the great mineral wealth and resources of the neighbourhood of Bristol are only yet in the infancy of their development, and that they will furnish by-and-by a very large addition to the local export trade. At the half-yearly meeting of the Somerset Coal Canal Company, held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the company's office, Bath, a dividend of 30s. per share for the half-year was declared. A fearful boiler explosion occurred at the Camerton Coal Works, near Bristol, last week. A boy about 10 years of age, who was sleeping by the side of the boiler, was blown up by the explosion and carried a distance of more than a hundred yards, and was so frightfully injured that he died soon after. Fortunately no other person was injured, but a good deal of damage was done to property in the neighbourhood.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**DEC. 17.**—The Iron Trade presents no new aspect, and the expectation that the advance in price at the next Preliminary Meeting, at the end of the month, will be 30s. per ton gains ground. The North Staffordshire ironmasters, anticipating an advance, have met, and, as they have previously done, forestalled any movement by the men for an advance of wages by announcing that an increase of 6d. per day will be made in the wages of colliers and ironstone miners from the beginning of January next. Pig-iron keeps high, and there is rather a tendency to advance than to reduce the rates previously quoted. Buyers of finished iron find great difficulty in placing orders, except on the indefinite terms of the prices of quarter-day. The Railways and Canals have made a simultaneous announcement that they will in future charge all traffic "at the actual gross weight, after the rate of 2240 lbs. to the ton." This is a change from long weight, which is 120 lbs. to 1 cwt., to the regular weight. To London it will amount to an addition of 1s. 8d., and to Liverpool of 9d. per ton; and the question is, how this to be met by the ironmasters and others. The adoption of long weight was, it is said, a part of an old arrangement that all freight was to be paid by the consigner in cash. He charged the consignee, to whom, besides risk, he has to give 2½ per cent. for cash, and the difference of weight about covered this. It is now urged that a general addition to the freight, amounting to the sums stated, should be made in charging to purchasers at the two ports named. All these alterations of system are an inconvenience, and often involve loss for a time to somebody; and this is, perhaps, an argument in favour of adhering to the legal standard, and against the variety of weights which exist, and which complicate transactions, and expose men of business to such inconvenient alterations as the present.

One of your correspondents, writing from Durham, in allusion to the case of over-winding at Bilston, urges the importance of breaks. These are equally enjoined in Staffordshire as in the North, and colliery owners have been often fined on account of their not being provided. In reference to the trial of the engine-man connected with this unfortunate accident, at the late assizes, the *Staffordshire Advertiser* has the following remarks:—

"The charge of manslaughter against Noah Rogers, the engine tender of a colliery, by whose failure to stop the ascent of a skip at the proper time a man was killed, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The defence, which appeared to be partially adopted by the learned judge, was that the duty of the prisoner was of a nature involving such nice skill that failure in it was hardly to be wondered at. If this be really so, the lives of thousands of men are daily dependent on the proper performance of a duty which requires unusual skill, and this view would render absolutely necessary an immediate change in colliery operations. The skilled witnesses were admonished for appearing to have formed a decided opinion that the prisoner was really guilty of culpable neglect; but it may be urged, in their behalf, that they perfectly understand the nature of the duty he had to discharge, and that the loss of life through carelessness tends to turn the current of their compassionate feelings in behalf of those who suffer from such neglect. Two men, employed in repairing the shaft of one of the Earl of Dudley's pits at the Conyngree Colliery, were being wound up on a skip, when the latter was over-wound. One of the men jumped off the skip, and was not much hurt, but the other, William Clayton, fell close to the pit's mouth, and was severely injured; in fact, had not the banksmen, with great presence of mind, pushed the runner over the pit, Clayton must have fallen down the shaft and been killed."

On Oct. 30 last an explosion occurred at the Earl of Dudley's Saltwells Colliery, by which four men lost their lives. The case was involved in a good deal of difficulty, as a can of powder was found to have been exploded, and the case blown to pieces, and it was impossible to say whether the accident originated from an explosion of gas, or from the accidental dropping of a spark into the powder. At the adjourned inquest, on Monday, the evidence showed that the usual

precautions were taken, that the powder was placed in a can with the top on, and the can was placed in a hole cut out for the purpose, and that Bunn, the doggy, while trying the pit, prior to the accident, had a Davy lamp in good order. Under these circumstances the jury returned a verdict:—"That the deceased met with their deaths in consequence of an explosion in a pit at Saltwells Colliery, but how the explosion was caused there was no evidence to show." The Coroner said this was a very proper verdict. The jury wished to bear testimony to the efficient services rendered in the course of the enquiry by Mr. Baker, who had been unwearied in his exertions to make the investigation as complete as possible. They also wished to express an opinion that Mr. F. Smith, on the part of the Earl of Dudley, had done everything that could be done for the purpose of furthering the enquiry.

A somewhat singular explosion occurred at the Hateley Heath Colliery, near Wednesbury, on Nov. 17 last. It was early in the morning; one lot of men had descended, and the butty, James Severn, and three other men were descending in the skip when the explosion occurred; the skip and its occupants were blown into the air, and the butty and another man fell down the shaft, and were killed. The men in the workings were injured seriously, but have recovered. At the adjourned inquest, on Wednesday, the injured men were able to give evidence. One of them, Edward Severn, was the son of the deceased butty. According to the evidence, and the opinion of Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, the explosion was caused by gas escaping from a "swag," or sinking of the floor of the working, probably from excavations beneath; and as the men carried lighted candles they fired the gas. It appears that the deceased butty had cautioned them not to go into the "swag" with a naked light. On the other hand, the workings were not on that day, nor, as it appeared, for some time previously, examined with a lamp, prior to commencing work, as required by the rules, owing to the doggy being ill. Edward Severn acknowledged it was his duty to have examined the workings in the absence of the doggy, but said there was no lamp kept there. One of the witnesses said the doggy used to go round with a naked candle whilst the men were stripping to commence work, and also said, in reply to Mr. Baker:—"On the Thursday before the accident the deceased, James Severn, came up the pit and asked me whether there was a lamp, and I fetched him one from the office. He (Severn) said that there was no necessity for it, and that I should take it back until he required it. I took it back, and then the clerk, Henry Siddaway, came and told me to keep the lamps ready for use." The verdict was "Accidental Death." It can scarcely be doubted, from such disclosures as this and other inquiries afford, that the duty of examining the workings with a lamp, before the naked lights are used, is very frequently neglected.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

**DEC. 17.**—A considerable amount of activity still pervades the Iron Trade in these counties, and though the present is a dull period, when stock-takings occupy much attention, there is ample evidence of a continued good trade. The orders for iron from the Continent generally are large, and the enquiry for machinery for the colonies is on the increase. The number of steam-engines which are being exported is something remarkable. There is no diminution in the demand for munitions of war, nor is there any falling off in the orders for armour-plates. The railway spring trade is exceedingly brisk, and at the present time one firm in Sheffield is sending out about 150 tons per week. Rails are also much enquired after for the home trade. The renewals of permanent way are now becoming so extensive that it is pretty certain there will be a good continuous demand for this description of iron. The Steel Trade is very healthy, and, from all appearances, it is probable that the new year will open auspiciously as regards the iron trade.

The number of private bills deposited in the Private Bill Office in the House of Commons is pretty nearly 500, and of these the great bulk are for new railways, or extension of existing lines. Some of these will materially affect the mineral interests of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, if obtained: at present the Midland has the monopoly of the carriage of minerals in Derbyshire, but strenuous efforts are being made to obtain powers for connecting Sheffield with Staffordshire, and if this line be made it will force the Midland to better terms for the conveyance of minerals than they are at present disposed to give.

The prosperity of the Coal Trade continues, and the demand is increasing, especially for the London and Southern markets. Rates are very firm. There is abundant employment for the miners, and all collieries, without exception, are doing a good trade.

The *Mining Journal* was the first to intimate the great and important change which was taking place in the proprietorship of the Staveley Collieries. The change is important to the commercial community in general, and to Derbyshire in particular. It cannot be expected that Mr. Barrow, at his advanced age, should incur greater responsibilities in the conduct of his business, which has already become about the largest individual concern in England. The purchase-money, 600,000l., though large, is not considered over much, when the business, value, and extent of the works are considered. The long mineral leases which Mr. Barrow holds are all on favourable terms, more favourable, indeed, than are now granted. They embrace a large area of country. The works, too, are capable of extension, and in their present form will turn out almost an unlimited quantity of work. The Seymour Pit alone will draw 1000 tons of coal per day. The new company intend to erect rolling-mills and forges, and to prosecute more vigorously than Mr. Barrow has done all descriptions of ironwork. There is no better locality for the erection of mills and forges, and the wonder is that capital has not been brought into that part of Derbyshire earlier. There is an abundance of the raw material on the spot, and all that is wanting is capital to work it out.

Two very liberal instances of generosity have been made known this week, both from gentlemen connected with the iron trade. Mr. W. Jackson, M.P. for Birkenhead, has given 5000l. towards the erection of ragged schools for that town, and Mr. B. Whitworth, of Manchester, has given 2500l. for a similar object in Blackpool. Mr. Jackson is the principal proprietor of the Clay Cross Collieries, and Mr. Whitworth is one of the company which has purchased Mr. Barrow's works.

There is nothing of importance to notice this week regarding the Derbyshire Lead Mines, and our Local Stock Markets have been dull, and little business done, on account of the state of the money market.

The directors of the Mill Dam Company, although elected at the last meeting only for the year then ensuing (which expired some weeks ago), still hold out against calling the annual meeting, at which the accounts of the year should, by the rules of the company, be laid before the shareholders. The report that the resolution of the general meeting held last year, to create 1000 new shares at 2s. each had been set aside, and that, in lieu thereof, 1000 shares at 3s. each (by putting them at par with the original shares) had been issued, and given to the persons who advanced the 2000l., has not been denied, and, of course, gives rise to various rumours as to the large sums obtained by such persons as were in the secret. Since the new shares have been issued, reports have at various times been spread abroad of the great quantities of ore raised, and the rich prospects of the mine; and that has been got up, and quoted in the Share Lists as being at a premium of 15s. to 15s. 6d. per share. The shares have been sold at 41s. 7s. 6d. to 41s. 15s. 6d. per share. The lucky persons who got hold of the new shares might, therefore, immediately realise more than double the sum paid; for instance, a person having got only 20 new shares would pay for them 401s.; but, at the above premium would sell them at 901. 10s., putting into his pocket 500. 10s. clear profit. Of course, the transaction is altogether illegal, and would, no doubt, be set aside, and the mine not only released from the additional debt of 1000l., for which on consideration has been received, but the parties who made the alteration, in issuing the new shares, be ordered to refund the purchasers any money paid on the faith of them, either upon an application to the Court of Chancery, or under the authority of the Winding-up Act. The notice of the transaction in the *Mining Journal* of the 7th and 28th of last month seems to have caused great surprise to some of the shareholders, as well as the public, and to have put a stop to dealing in shares until the accounts for the past year are produced. In the local papers of last week the shares are quoted at 21s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. premium; but the remark made upon it is that any two shareholders, wishing to keep up the price, could easily manage this, one agreeing to sell, and the other to buy, at a price named, each employing a sharebroker. The price would get into the Share List as *bona fide* sale; but the general impression is that no more sales can now be made at any price until the accounts have been produced, whatever nominal quotations may appear in the local share list.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. James Bullock, of Aconingford, for improvements in looms for weaving; Mr. Edward Shepherd, of Wakefield, for improvements in the preparation or manufacture of cocoa-nut fibre for matting purposes; Mr. Thomas Webb, of Smallwood Manor, for improvements in engines for hauling agricultural implements, and also in traction-engines.

**SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.**—The annual dinner of this society was held at the Bridge House Hotel, on Thursday, at which a large number of professional engineers and others were present. Mr. R. M. Christie, the President for the past year, occupied the chair; Dr. Riley (one of the past chairmen), and Mr. Alfred Williams (hon. sec.), were vice-chairmen. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, ("Success to the Society of Engineers," drew attention to the fact that the institution had been established for a period of ten years, during which it had continued to satisfactorily and uniformly progress. There could be no doubt that the periodical meetings which were held for the reading of papers upon engineering and scientific subjects, and the discussions thereon, had proved of the greatest benefit, not only to the young and rising engineer, but to all who had heard or read them. These meetings afforded opportunities for the interchange of ideas, which could not fail to be useful to all.—Mr. Alfred Williams, in responding to the toast, stated there was no question that the many and valuable papers which had been read during the year had disseminated much useful information among those connected with the society. He congratulated the members and associates upon the increasing prosperity of the institution—a prosperity, indeed, hitherto unexampled in the history of any scientific body. From 1854, in which year the society was established, the number of members had gradually increased, until there were now more than 300. It was thought by some, when the subscription was increased last year, the effect would be that several of the members would resign, but he was happy to say only three names had been sent in for resignation. The average attendance at the meetings during the past year had, as compared with the previous corresponding period, increased from 59 to 74. Several visits had been paid to the most important engineering works in progress in and about the metropolis, by which much valuable practical information had been obtained. He was glad to say that the revenue of the society, irrespective of the subscriptions from new members, had considerably increased, which he hoped and believed it would long continue to do. He also stated that one of the rules had been altered, by which the premiums to be awarded

for the best papers had been increased from 6l. to 20l. Referring to the question of life membership subscription, he mentioned that the object the committee had in view in introducing that to the members was with the view of establishing a fund for the building of a reading room and a library, for the exclusive use of the society. He concluded by heartily hoping the society would continue to grow in unity and success. Dr. Riley proposed "Prosperity to the Engineering Profession," which was responded to by Mr. Quick. Mr. P. F. Nurey gave "The past Chairman," which was responded to by Mr. H. P. Stephenson. Mr. Leffevre gave "The new Chairman, Mr. Light," which, in his absence, was acknowledged by Dr. Riley. Mr. H. P. Stephenson gave "The Chairman, Mr. B. M. Christie," stating that his position, no less than his great experience, continued to materially aid the onward progress of the society. Other toasts having been drunk, the party separated.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues inactive, and, but for the transactions in connection with the usual fortnightly account (which took place on Wednesday), little business appears to have been done. The settlement passed in a very unsatisfactory manner, there being a manifest scarcity of both shares and money. A remarkable depression has taken place in almost every share, without any change in the respective mines, arising, no doubt, from the absence of purchasers, which is not unusual at the present season. EAST LOVELL was found, as anticipated, more than ordinarily scarce, there being now heavy sales yet incomplete.—DEVON CONSOLS have been in request, but shares are generally scarce, at buyers' prices.—SOUTH CARADONS have changed hands, at market figures.—WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON have declined, and more freely offered.—WHEAL BASSET and EAST BASSET have been done at lower rates.—CLIFTRAD and NANGLETS have fluctuated, but left off rather firmer.—COOK'S KITCHEN, GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, and TINCROFT have also declined.—SOUTH FRANCES and STRAY PARK are less firm, and show a weaker tendency.—EAST CARANON are offered at lower rates.—WEST CHIVERTONS show sympathy with other stocks, and are quoted lower. CHIVERTON MOON, CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE, and NEW CHIVERTON have been more in request.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE are offered at lower rates.—WHEAL HONOR have been demanded, and firm at present prices.—WEST TREVELYAN have been done at nominal figures.—WHEAL CHIFFY and NORTH TREVELYAN are further offered at lower rates.—WHEAL CURTIS are in fair request, at improved rates, especially for time.—ST. DAY UNITED have fluctuated.—GREAT WHEAL BUST and CAWEN are in request, at buyers' prices.—EAST ROSEWARNE and WHEAL LITTY (St. Agnes) are rather quiet.

EAST LOVELL have been largely dealt in at the present reduced quotation, but show a strong tendency to advance.—BASSET and GRITLS are offered at lower rates.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have improved, and in fair demand.—CHARLOTTE UNITED and ROSEWALKE UNITED have found buyers at nominal figures.—NEW ROSEWARNE have varied, and little business done.—PROVIDENCE shares have changed hands at minimum rates.—MARGENTS are also in request at nominal figures.—EAST CARADONS are in request at higher rates, consequent on improvements, and others anticipated.—MARKS VALLEY and GLASGOW CARADON are offered at lower figures.—LUDCOTTS are quiet at reduced rates.—WEST CARADONS have receded, and likely to go lower.—MARY ANN and TRELAUNY have been in request at nominal figures.—NEW MARTHA and WEST MARTHA have also receded.—HINGTON DOWNS have been in request, in consequence of reported improvements.—KELLY BRAY and WHEAL AETHER are sought for at nominal figures.—DRAKE WALLS, EAST RUSSELL, and CHURCHON all feel the influence of a depressed market.—SOUTH WHEAL ALFRED: The lode referred to in last week's notice has been cut in the 30, and so far as seen (about 2 feet) carries ore throughout. A breakage has taken place, which has retarded the development of the discovery, but it will be repaired, and the engine again in full operation by Monday or Tuesday, when operations will be resumed and the value of the lode ascertained.—ST. JUST CONSOLS: The south lode has been cut into 22 feet, and no south wall met with. This extraordinary lode is reported to be impregnated with tin throughout, and will, no doubt, greatly improve in depth. The present stamping power consists of eight water wheels, each having constant work for twenty. The prospects of the mine are considered very cheering. EAST WHEAL LOVELL: However indiscreet the measures adopted to weaken shareholders out of their property, I learn the attempt has signally failed. The intimation that the report of a well-known practical agent, whose public and private character stands too high to lend himself to an act of gross injustice and moral depravity; for, if my information be correct, the report furnished by the gentleman referred to is more satisfactory than was anticipated. But if a same philanthropy that prompted the publication of adverse reports, will no doubt give publicity of that agent, as a report from one so disinterested and well qualified would assist materially in removing a perplexity. The mine continues to open out remarkably well; the diagonal shaft, stope, and end of the same value as last reported; and the lode in the 20, west of Peter's shaft, has further improved. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Dulness has again prevailed during the week, and prices generally have been easier, although there is a total absence of any panic; and if holders of stock will only wait until the early part of the new year sets in they will be enabled, if so disposed, to realise a much better price than by selling sales on a day market. I have taken up time to advocate the merits of TINCROFT and WHEAL KITT (St. Agnes) ever since the prices of the shares have fallen, and I flatter myself that I am as well informed about their real merits and their future prospects, and am as competent to give an opinion, as anyone not having thorough practical knowledge of mining. As mining properties from which dividends may be expected for many years to come, there are none in the list that are more eligible; and, as regards TINCROFT specially, I presume there is no practical man that will deny the probability of its being one of the most lasting and profitable mines in Cornwall. The piece of tin ground laid open adjoining Cook's Kitchen Mine alone, according to a very moderate calculation, contains more reserves of tin ground than almost any other tin mine in Cornwall possesses. I can assure my readers, on the most reliable authority, that even at the present price of tin, TINCROFT will not pay less than 10s. per share in dividends, while in the event of an advance in the price of tin, which is very probable, the profits will be very much larger. I would rather hold for a permanency in TINCROFT, and receive only 10 per cent. per annum on the price of shares, than I would in some mines that pay much greater dividends. With regard to WHEAL KITT (St. Agnes), I do not consider the shares, at 7l. 10s., selling too high, nor yet too low. At their present price they will pay about 15 per cent. per annum. These are facts from which the public mind may draw their own conclusions. EAST PROVIDENCE meeting will be held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday next. I consider the shares very cheap, and will gladly give 5s. per share for the call of them at Midsummer next at 4l. per share. Capt. Julef, the manager of West Chiverton, has inspected NORTH CHIVERTON for the company; his report appears in another column. Next week I shall make a few remarks on the whole of the WHEAL GRITLS mines.

From Mr. HENRY GOULD SHARP:—The market for British mining shares has been very dull during the past week, and prices in many instances have receded without any just cause; in fact, sales can with difficulty be effected in some mines where the prospects are really good except at nominal prices, far below their intrinsic value. NANGLETS close firm, and in demand, 30 to 30½. The mine never looked so well. The lode in the engine-shaft is worth 600l. per fathom for 12 feet long; the 96 and 102, selling too high, not yet high enough. At their present price they will pay about 12l. per fathom for 9 feet long; the tin lode over the 55 fathoms level 25l. per fathom. I have called attention to this property for the past two years, and in February last shares were sold at 6½ by an individual who appears to know the merits of East Providence Mine so much better than anyone else. Shareholders in Nanglets should not be frightened out of their shares by adverse and untruthful reports circulated by the "bears," who are very numerous, as every reliance can be placed on Capt. Rowe's report. A plunger-lift will shortly be required, which will cause the water to remain in the shaft until raised, after which they will sink rapidly upon the lode, now worth 600l. per fathom. NANGLETS remain firm, 33½ to 33½, and are a good investment. WEST SETON, 18 to 18½, business doing; shares are worth buying. WHEAL SETON, 158 to 162, quiet; good investment. WEST SETON flatter, 20 to 20½. WEST CARADONS have again receded, 19½ to 20½. The prospects are good; improvements are expected. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, 19½ to 20, and worth buying; shares have dropped from 38l. TINCROFT are flat, 18 to 18½; WHEAL TRELAUNY, 21 to 21½; both worth attention. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, 550 to 555; these shares, like Nanglets, keep up in price. EAST WHEAL RUSSELL remain steady, 4½ to 4½; a considerable share may be looked forward to within three months. NORTH BASSET, 2½ to 2½ (as call paid); the prospects are somewhat encouraging for some time past. Surely these shares are worth buying. The mine has paid 88,000l. in dividends, and shares were worth 44l. each a few years ago. EAST CHIVERTONS close at 5 to 5½. The lode has cut poor; still the prospects are good, and shares are not likely to recede much; they are not dear at present prices. It appears the north lode has yet to be seen. WHEAL AGAR shares are very quiet, 3 to 3½. There is every prospect of this mine turning out well, having the East Pool lodes. FENDERS, 6½ to 7. These shares will have a gradual and steady rise; they will prove a good investment. WEST TOLGUS, 4½ to 4½. This mine is looking well, and deserving attention. Upon an outlay of 4550l. it has returned 47,550l. in dividends. WHEAL HARRIET shares at 1½ are worth looking after. PROVIDENCE shares, 42½ to 43½, are a sound investment. Adjoining this, and on the same run of lodes, is East Providence, a mine of great promise, and, like Nanglets, in spite of all adverse and untruthful reports, will turn out well; time will prove who is correct. It is not my intention to discuss the merits or demerits of this promising mine after the reports of Capt. Rowe, Rogers, Nicholson, and Nancarrow, first-class practical miners, of high standing and good repute. (Capt. Rowe's shares are at 10½, and Nancarrow's at 10½, and the mine should not be lost sight of, being in a direct line on the same run of lodes as West South, East, and Glasgow Caradon. There is every prospect of its turning out well eventually. The shaft is now down 60 fathoms; cross-cuts going out north and south to intersect the lodes passed through in the level above. The East Caradon counter lode has been dialed for, and found to pass through the north part of the sett. The mining market never held out a more favourable opportunity for investing capital; a careful selection of some twenty mines, dividend and progressive, would show a large profit within six months.

From Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS:—Dulness and inaction prevail in mining enterprise; but with the commencement of the new year we think a return of greater activity may be fairly calculated on. Taking into account the dulness of trade generally, the prices of metals have been well maintained. Copper has advanced 1s. 6d. per ton in the past week. A large amount of the surplus capital of this country has during the past year been diverted from the legitimate channels of industry at home to foreign loans brought out under the auspices of the Stock Exchange and the large financial houses of London. The savings of the British public have been sent to the most remote regions of the earth, to supply the wants of the Turk, the Greek, the Egyptian, the Moor, and the slaveholder of the Southern States. The heavy losses which have already been met with in these speculations will, however, we doubt not, be a warning for the future, and prevent their being again led to such a reckless extent, and capital will gradually flow back into its accustomed and legitimate channels.

The sale of ore from EAST CARADON, on Thursday, amounted to 34000l., being one of the best that has been made; but the report from the manager this week shows that the levels, with the exception of the 70 east, which is worth 32l. per fathom, are open into ore ground of low value; we do not see, therefore, how the large sales which have hitherto been maintained can be sustained much longer without fresh discoveries. These may, however, be met with at the 50m. level, which will reach the counter lode in two or three months from this time. NANGLETS continue firm in price, and is at present one of the favourite progressive mines. In EAST WHEAL ELLER, which is beginning to attract attention, discoveries of copper ore of considerable value are being made at different points in the adit, which fully warrant the expectation that this concern will be rapidly developed into one of the best copper mines of Cornwall. The adit end is producing two tons of ore per fathom; No. 1 stope in the back, 4½ tons; No. 2 stope in the back, 2½ tons; No. 3 stope about the same value. WHEAL HARTLEY is another of the most promising of the progressive mines, and as the engine is now nearly ready to work, and the slow back into its accustomed and legitimate channels. A great advance in the market value of shares may be safely relied on; they should, therefore, be bought at present quotations, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. The prospects in WHEAL SOUTH, East, are gradually improving, and it seems likely to become again an excellent property; the shares at present are well worth attention at 21. 10s. to 21. 15s. NORTH CHIFFY continues to open out for tin, and is in a better position than it has been for some years. DRAKE WALLS is likely to increase its sales of tin and to give increased profits, and shares are well worth buying. The great influx of water in LONG RAKE has been overcome, and







# THE LLANRHIDIAN BITUMINOUS COLLIERY COMPANY

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.  
Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 shares, of £5 each.  
First issue 10,000.  
A dividend of 7½ per cent. guaranteed for the first 12 months.  
10s. per share to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, and a call of £1 three months from date of allotment.  
It is confidently anticipated that no further call will be required.  
Should no allotment be made, the deposit money will be returned in full.

Sir WILLIAM SMITH, Bart., Carlton Club, and Earlston, Worcestershire (CHAIRMAN).  
Lieut.-Col. F. WEMYSS, 29, Addison-road, North, Kensington.  
CHARLES KITTO, Esq., East India agent, 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and Wilton House, Highbury New-park.  
RASSETT SMITH, Esq., Blenheim-house, Hammersmith, Deputy-Chairman of the Tewkesbury and Malvern Railway Company.  
ROBERT DRAKE GANT, Esq., Somerset-place, Stoke Newington. [Company.]  
JAMES BANCOS, Esq., Broadbourne, Hertford, Director of the Lower Telford Slate  
EDMUND JOHN BRIDELL, Esq., 34, Beaumont-street, Portland-place, W.  
BANKERS—London and South-Western Bank, 27, Regent-street, S.W., and branches.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tottenham-court-road, London, E.C.  
BROOKS—London—Messrs. Sims and Hill, 3, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.  
Liverpool—Messrs. G. and T. Irvine, 7, India-buildings.  
Manchester—Mr. Robert M'Ever, Ducie-buildings.  
Birmingham—Mr. John Smith, Bennet's-hill.  
Bristol—Mr. Luke Arnold, Small-street.  
Gloucester—Mr. W. H. Green, Eastgate-street.  
Wolverhampton—Mr. John Underhill, Exchange-street.  
Worcester—Mr. Joseph Harlow, No. 18, Foregate.  
AUDITOR—Phillip Crellin, jun., Esq., 14, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.  
(Another to be chosen by the general body of shareholders).  
SECRETARY—George M. Madge, Esq.  
OFFICES—26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This valuable and extensive property, the mineral rights of which have been secured, contains 10 workable seams of the aggregate thickness of 43 ft. 11 in. of highly bituminous coal, besides an abundance of argillaceous iron ore of excellent quality, both of which can be profitably worked. It is situated in the parish of Llanrhidian, in the county of Glamorgan, about one mile from the Burry or Loughor River, and nearly opposite Llanelly, South Wales; and is held on various grants for long periods, at low royalties.

The coal, which is entirely free from slate or earthy matter, has been proved to be of a very superior quality for house, gas, and manufacturing purposes, which will ensure for it an unlimited demand for the South and West of England, France, Ireland, and the sea ports of Wales. The demand for this description of coal exceeds the supply, being the reverse of steam coal, of which the supply is in excess of the demand.

A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of some 200 ft., intersecting two of the seams of coal, one of 6 ft., and the other 4 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and all the seams are workable to the depth of 600 fms. from the present shaft, which is of sufficient size for an outlet of 500 tons per day.

The selling price of the coal, free on board the vessels, is from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per ton; and the sale of 200 tons per day (which may be increased to 500) is estimated to yield a net profit per day of £33 7s. or about 3s. 4d. per ton, which will return a large percentage on the capital invested in opening out the colliery, independent of the profit which may be realised by sale of the ironstone.

Respectable contractors are ready to execute the works—viz., a railway and shipping place on the River Loughor, in four months, the distance being about a mile. Under these favourable circumstances, with the large demand for first quality house coal, it is confidently expected that a most satisfactory dividend will be declared at the end of the first financial year; but under any circumstances a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the amount paid is guaranteed, the vendors having agreed to leave with the directors a sum out of the purchase money sufficient for that purpose.

The directors will take powers to proceed to allotment as soon as they shall deem sufficient capital has been subscribed to enable them to profitably work the colliery. A large number of shares have already been subscribed for. Prospectuses and forms of application, with reports of eminent engineers, may be had of the brokers, bankers, solicitors, or the secretary of the company.

# THE DARREN CONSOLIDATED SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £30,000. Divided into 15,000 shares, of £2 each.  
Deposit, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.  
First issue 1500 shares.

Lieut.-Col. RICHARD M. BEACH, RICKS, Southwick House, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, W.  
WILLIAM SEWELL SUTTON, Esq., Annan Lodge, Brighton.  
THOMAS MASON, Esq., Harleyford-road, Vauxhall.  
JOHN RHIMMIN, Esq., T. C. 150, Islington-square, Liverpool.  
RICHARD ROBERTS, Esq., Child, Okeford, Dorset.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.  
Solicitor—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House.

AUDITOR—John Dunbar, Esq., Accountant, 12, Cophall-cour, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the operations at present carried on in the Darren Consolidated Mines, in Cardiganshire, formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddelton, and from which he derived immense profits.

These mines have been worked for the last 200 years, with but little cessation, to the present time, and yielding large profits. The ore is the richest in Wales, producing 43 ozs. of silver to the ton.

After a very careful estimate of the produce of the different ore bargains, the agent calculates on raising monthly, with a working capital of only £1000, 30 tons of lead, which, taken at the very low price of £17 per ton, would give £510, at a cost of £256, leaving a profit of about £250 per month, or £3000 per annum; and, from discoveries lately made, a small additional outlay will greatly increase this return, thus rendering it unnecessary to call up more than a portion of the capital.

The machinery upon these mines comprises three large and powerful water-wheels, two crushers, several miles of railway, horse whims, drawing and pumping lifts, and all the necessary dressing apparatus, the laying out and completion of which, with the mine work, cost upwards of £10,000.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application can be had on application to the secretary, Mr. THOMAS THOMSON, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

# THE EL-CHICO SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital, £75,000, in 15,000 shares, of £5 each.  
Deposit on application, £1 per share, and £1 on allotment.  
(It is not intended to call up more than £3 per share.)

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT HESKETH, Esq., late H. B. M.'s Consul at Rio Janeiro, Director Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company.  
CHARLES RULE, Esq., late of Mexico, 14, Alexander-square, Brompton.  
CHARLES HENRY MAUDE, Esq., 10, St. George's-square, Belgrave, Director of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company.  
JAMES WILLIAM CUBACK, Esq., 13, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.  
JOHN WOLMALL, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Director Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company.

JOHN POTTS, Esq., Mexico, mint owner.  
WILLIAM F. D. STEPHENS, Esq., Director of the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company. (With power to add to their number.)

AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Bates, Stokes, and Co.  
AGENTS IN MEXICO—Messrs. Bates, Stokes, and Co.  
MANAGER IN MEXICO—J. R. Rule, Esq.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, London.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Turrell and Chamberlain, Basinghall-street, E.C.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—George A. Henty, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—40, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The El-Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company (Limited) has been formed to purchase a very valuable silver mine in the rich mineral district of El-Chico, in Mexico, and with it, and almost adjoining, the extensive reduction and smelting works called the San Pascual Hacienda de Beneficio, which has been worked for many years with great success. The district of El-Chico is known to contain some of the most prosperous mines in Mexico, and is only nine miles from the City of Pachuca, and an equal distance from the town and mineral district of Real del Monte. This district is celebrated for its silver mines, some of which have been worked for more than a century, and still give large profits. The mine of Rosario alone, which is chiefly the property of the Real del Monte Company, is stated to have produced a net profit of £380,000 within the last year, and there are numerous other mines of great value, as Xacal, San Buenaventura, Arrevalo, La Trinidad, &c. There is this great advantage also appertaining to the mines in this locality; they are situated in one of the settled and peaceful districts in Mexico, where there is a large English mining population, and the means of transport to Vera Cruz and Tampico are safe and expeditious; the railway from Vera Cruz to Orizaba having recently been opened. This company will also have the protection of the escort of the Real del Monte Company in forwarding its silver for shipment.

From a careful estimate of the value of these two properties, the directors confidently anticipate a net revenue of £30,000 to £35,000 per annum when the mine and reduction works have been brought into full operation, and even vastly greater results may be looked for. This profit would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 40 to 70 per cent. on the capital called up. That this estimate, large as it may appear, is not an exaggerated one, will be evident to anyone acquainted with silver mining in Mexico, especially in the locality where the company proposes to conduct its operations; almost fabulous profits have been obtained from several mines in this vicinity.

A large number of shares have already been applied for; and further applications may be addressed to the directors, at the temporary offices of the company, or through the bankers or solicitors; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 per share has been paid on the number of shares applied for. In the allotment a preference will be given to the earliest applications, and should no allotment take place the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the company.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the El-Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company (Limited).  
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, the sum of £1, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a member of the company in respect of such shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the register of members for the shares so allotted.

Name in full.....  
Residence.....  
Profession or business.....  
Date.....

# TO IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—The

BIRKENHEAD IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO IRON STEAM VESSELS, for the service of their ferry between Woodside and Liverpool.

The specification and conditions, with form of tender, may be had on and after Monday, the 7th inst., on application to Mr. G. S. SANDERSON, superintending engineer to the commissioners, 27, James-street, Liverpool, from whom any further information can be obtained.

Tenders, marked "Tenders for Steam Vessels," and addressed to the Chairman of the Ferry Committee, Woodside, Birkenhead, must be sent in on or before Saturday, the 24th January, 1864. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, AMBROSE WALFORD, Clerk of the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Offices, Birkenhead, December 2, 1863.

# NOTICE.—The Directors of the NEW and WEST WHEAL

MARTHA MINING COMPANIES (LIMITED) are DESIROUS OF RECEIVING TENDERS FOR A SIX MONTHS' SUPPLY, ending June, 1864, of the FOLLOWING MATERIALS, to be delivered on the mine (terms, cash), viz.:

CANDLES, at per dozen. TALLOW, at per cwt.  
POWDER, at per cwt. REMP, at per cwt.  
SAFETY-FUSE, at per coll. NAILS, at per cwt.  
HILTS, at per dozen. IRON, at per ton.  
RAPE OIL, at per gallon. BORER STEEL (cast), at per cwt.  
GREASE, at per cwt. COALS, at per ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the manager, on the mines; or at the office of the company, 12, Cophall-cour, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C. H. RICKARD, Manager.  
Stokeelmsland, near Callington, December 3, 1863.

# EAST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED TO SEND IN THE PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS to the liquidators of the company, on or before the 10th January next.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, December 17, 1863.

# MINING SETTS IN CORNWALL.—Mr. T. M. PASCOE,

of HELLAND, BODMIN, CORNWALL, has SEVERAL TIN, SILVER-LEAD, and COPPER SETTS in a rich mineral district of Cornwall TO DISPOSE OF. An inspection will prove the value of these properties. Communications addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

# SLATE QUARRIES.—G. NORTHCROFT, ENGINEER

AND SURVEYOR, FESTINGO, NORTH WALES, ADVISES OF THE ABOVE CLASS OF MINERAL PROPERTY.

# TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—WANTED TO

PURCHASE, A SLATE QUARRY IN GOOD WORKING ORDER, making a fair return of slates per month.—Apply by letter, to "D. H. W., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

# QUARRY INSPECTION.—A PRACTICAL QUARRYMAN,

who is well acquainted with all the quarries in North Wales, as well as several in Devonshire and Cornwall, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and to furnish truthful reports thereon. Highly respectable references given if required.—Address, "Quarryman," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

# MINERAL SURVEYOR.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN

QUALIFIED TO SURVEY AND REPORT UPON AN EXTENSIVE MINERAL DISTRICT IN SOUTH AMERICA. An engagement will be made for two years.—Address full particulars of previous experience, stating age and terms expected, also name and address, to "J. H. P., care of Messrs. Hammond and Nephew, 77, Cheapside, London.

# WANTED, A MINERALOGICAL PARTNER, with £300,

TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER IN ERECTING WORKS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF METALS. Income, £600 per week.—Address, "J. W., Post-office, Clitheroe."

# WANTED, by a Cornishman who is acquainted with the analysis

and commercial methods of assaying copper and tin ores, combined with a general knowledge of mining and metallurgy, a SITUATION AS ASSAYER for or MANAGER OF MINES or SMELTING WORKS, at home or abroad. The highest references can be given.—Address, "B., Post-office, Penzance."

# WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WRITER ON FINANCE

GENERALLY, and on ALL SUBJECTS of a MONETARY CHARACTER.—Address full particulars, and specimens of style, to Mr. JOHN FRASHER, care of Messrs. White, advertising agents, Fleet-street, E.C. Long experience and the most reliable references as to ability and education are required.

# IRON ORE.—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF

OBTAINING AN AGENCY, on commission or otherwise, for the SALE OF FIRST-CLASS IRON ORES in the SOUTH WALES IRON DISTRICT. He has been engaged in ironworks for many years, and being well acquainted with the different sorts of iron ore from personal assay, he feels confident of being able to introduce iron ores into the districts. First-class references.—Address, "Oxide," Post-office, Merthyr Tydfil.

# TO MACHINISTS, ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, SAFE AND

LOCK MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRST-CLASS LONDON CONCERN, carrying on the above businesses, TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Apply by letter to "Z., 6, Great Queen-street, Westminster."

# TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—WANTED, a thorough good

TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, new or second-hand, cylinders from 18 in. to 15 in. diameter.—Particulars and price to be sent to Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS, C.E., No. 3, Morgan-street, Park-place, Newport, Monmouthshire.

# RAILWAY BARS.—ON SALE, about FIFTY-FOUR TONS OF

NEW (7½ lbs. per yard) FLAT BOTTOMED RAIL, and about SEVENTY-FIVE TONS OF 70 lbs. BRIDGE RAILS.—Apply to Mr. JOHN JAMES, 7, Bishopsgate, London.

# CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice

is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD ON MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1864, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at their office, No. 65, Dame-street, Dublin, for the purpose of submitting the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of October last, and for the transaction of the other ordinary business of the company. By order, W. R. FAYLE, Sec.  
65, Dame-street, Dublin, December 15, 1863.

# VALLANZASCA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 16th day of December, 1863, it was resolved that a CALL OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE be MADE upon the shareholders in the above company, PAYABLE AT Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred and Co.'s, No. 35, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C., on or before the 6th day of January, 1864.

By order of the Board, J. C. GOODMAN, Sec.

Offices, No. 10, Scott's-yard, E.C., December 17, 1863.

# PENWARTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).  
Capital, £12,500, in 2500 shares, of £5 each.  
Present call, £2 10s. per share.

This company is formed for effectually developing a valuable mineral property, situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, formerly worked with other mines, and known by the name of Ferran Wheal Jane.

The district in which the mine is situated is known as a productive and profitable field for mining enterprise, and has within the last twelve months proved highly successful, in the mines of West Chiverton, now with a market value of £160,000, Chiverton £30,000, and Chiverton Moor £20,000, besides other undertakings commanding large premiums.

The amount now called, viz., £2 10s. per share, will be sufficient to purchase the whole of the property, erect a new 40-in. cylinder steam pumping-engine, sink the engine-shaft to the 33, lay open the lode at the 20 for a considerable distance, and effectually work the mine, irrespectively of returns of ore, for the space of two years. It is, however, anticipated from appearances at the adit, that the lode will be found rich for copper when opened upon at the 20, and render unnecessary the sinking of the remaining £2 10s. per share. If, on the other hand, this is not the case, and the mine should not be worked to a profitable state with the amount now called, the remainder of the capital will be subscribed only as wanted, and not at one time. The object of the present company being to give the undertaking a thorough trial, which course so far, in this district, has always been attended with the greatest success.

Further particulars, and copies of reports of eminent mining agents, can be had on application at the offices of the secretary (CHARLES THOMAS, Esq.), No. 3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

# THE PLYM RIVER SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).  
Capital, £60,000, in 10,000 shares, of £6 each.  
First issue, 6000 shares.

10s. to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

Future calls at intervals of not less than three months, nor more than £1 per share.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, London; and the West of England and South Wales Banking Company, Plymouth.

SECRETARY—Mr. C. Dowling.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

9, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, E.C.

The Rumpie and Cann Quarries, near Plymouth, comprise about 200 acres of slate rock, inexhaustible in quantity, of superior quality, and suitable for all purposes for which slate and slabs are used—the heading and waste being saleable at a profit. For more than a hundred years the quarries have been worked on a limited scale, and although subject to a heavy land carriage, have given profits of 50 per cent. Deloable and other quarries continue to make immense profits, although similarly subject to carriage, 7s. to 10s. per ton, whilst from the Rumpie and Cann Quarries to Plymouth, by rail, it will only be 1s. per ton. Two and a half acres of surface are opened. Returns will be made immediately. The demand for slate is enormous, and the expectation of at least 30 to 40 per cent. of profits on the capital subscribed seems fully certain.

Maps, reports, and specimens of the slate and building-stone may be seen, and prospectuses had, at the temporary offices of the company, 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street; or of the solicitors, Messrs. GREGORY and CHAMPLIN, 17 and 18, Clement's Inn.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY AND SELL SHARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for net cash.

N.B.—Mr. THOS. MOLYNEUX, late of 27, Hope-street, Glasgow. All communications to be sent as above.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL VOR and EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the official liquidator of the said company that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED TO COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 31st day of December inst., or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or, unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Dated Dec. 15, 1863. Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the NEW WHEAL VOR and EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856, 1857, 1858.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the official liquidator of the said company that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED TO COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 31st day of December inst., or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or, unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Dated Dec. 15, 1863. Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro.

# BREA MINE, NEAR ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—TO MINING

AGENTS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that valuable STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS. Also, a 16 inch cylinder WINDING ENGINE, attached to the same boilers, with rods and connections, strappings, shears, chains, heads of stamps, tin cleaning kiver, and other necessary tools and utensils for dressing tin; frames, horse whims, blacksmiths' bellows, anvil, vice, screwing stocks, and other smiths' tools, counting-house furniture, and other effects, with the wooden sheds and erections necessary for working the mine.

The engines, machinery, and other effects, which are of good quality, and suitable for mining operations, are at the tin and copper mine, called the Brea Mine, situated in the parish of Towanack, near St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall, and are well situated for removal.

All tenders are to be written outside "Tender," and must be delivered before Twelve o'clock at noon of Monday, the 4th day of January, 1864, addressed to Mr. W. LAMMAS MASSHALL, the official liquidator for winding up the Brea Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited), at No. 55, Abchurch-lane, Leeds, at which time and place all tenders will be then and there opened, and after which time no others will be received.

For descriptive particulars of the engines, machinery, tools, and other effects, and also to view the same, application to be made to Mr. C. T. CHAISE, at the Brea Mines, St. Ives, Cornwall. By order of the Official Liquidator, LEADS, Dec. 4, 1863. PAYNE, EDDISON, AND FORD, Solicitors, Leeds.

## CARDIGANSHIRE.

# £450.—VALUABLE LEASE OF LEAD MINES TO

BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a TRACT OF MINERAL PROPERTY, called CANYNOG and LLECH-WDDHIG, in the parishes of LLANBADARNAFWR and LLANFANGELL, in the county of CARDIGAN, situated within six miles of the Aberystwyth and Welsh Coast Railway. The lease is for the residue of a term of 21 years, from the 20th day of June, 1857, at the moderate royalty of 1-16th. The property adjoins the Havan and Henfich Mines, and lies upon the same lodes, and is well worthy the attention of anyone disposed to embark in mining. The lease is offered for sale in consequence of the death of the party interested, and will be sold at the moderate sum of £450.—For particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. JONATHAN FELL, Belle Vue Royal Hotel, Aberystwyth.

# TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the BUILDINGS,

PLANT, and MACHINERY of the LOW FURNACE IRON and STEEL WORKS, with WHARFAGE, CRANE, &c., situated on the south bank of the Ulverston Canal, navigable to Morecombe Bay, and in immediate proximity to the railway, north and south. The works comprise:

FORGE and ROLLING MILL, 126 ft. by 113 ft., with powerful ENGINES, and TWO BOILERS. There are NINE PUDDLING FURNACES, FORGE HAMMER and ROLLS.

ONE 12 horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, to work shears, and GRINDING MILL, 30 ft. by 11 ft., with all necessary shafting.

STEEL MELTING HOUSE, with SIX FURNACES, 31 ft. 6 in. by 29 ft. 6 in.; converting house to ditto, 43 ft. by 29 ft. A FOUNDRY, 36 ft. by 29 ft. TILTING HOUSE, 71 ft. by 29 ft., containing TWO HAMMERS, worked by 12 horse power HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with grindstone for hammers, &c. ROLLING MILL, 159 ft., by 113 ft., containing HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, worked by TWO BOILERS, heated from mill furnaces; the mill contains 20 pairs of merchant rolls, and 18 pairs of guide rolls. LATHE HOUSE for roll turning, 22 ft. square, with lathe and all requisite tools. FITTING SHOP, 85 ft. by 30 ft. 6 in., worked by 12 horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, with SEVEN LATHE, TWO DRILLING MACHINES, ONE PLANING MACHINE, and ONE SCREWING MACHINE, with vices and all tools requisite for engineering and millwright purposes.

PATTERN SHOP, 85 ft. by 30 ft. 6 in., contains a variety of patterns as used at the above works. SMITHY, 81 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft., contains six blast, cranes, punching and shearing machines, and all necessary tools, fan, &c. RIVET HOUSE, 58 ft. by 37 ft. 10 in., containing four rivet machines, and all tools, worked by fitting shop engine. Enclosed pig yard, 51 ft. by 31 ft. Iron warehouse, 34 ft. 10 in. by 25 ft. 10 in. Steel warehouse, 26 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. Office, 6 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft. 6 in. Time-keeper's office, on ground floor, 17 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., with store-room attached. Glass-house for lighting the whole of the premises. Timekeeper's house, with weighing machine attached. The premises stand on an area of 888 ft. by 126 ft.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. PETTY and POSTLETHWAITE, bankers, Ulverston.—Ulverston, October 27, 1863.

# IRON MINE.—



**THE MINING COMPANY OF ITALY (LIMITED).**

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.  
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 25s. on allotment.  
The following extract from a special report on the property, by George Darlington, Esq., of Miners, is sufficient evidence of the value of the property, and the certainty of large returns:—"The Ballabio and Lancia Mines are not speculations; you have but to put up your appliances to return the ore, and profit will at once be made."  
I see no reason to doubt the return of an annual profit of £16,000 to £20,000 a year, or an average dividend of 5s. per cent.  
See Mining Journal of Sept. 12, Times of Nov. 4, and report of the speech of the Prefect of Como at the opening of the Seasonal Council.  
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had at the bankers, brokers, or from the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, No. 8, St. Basil's-place, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**THE SOUTH FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY**

(LIMITED). ISLE OF MAN.  
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Acts, with liability expressly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.  
Capital, £25,000, in 5000 shares, of £5 each.  
£1 10s. on allotment, and no further sum to be paid for six months.  
DIRECTORS:  
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., 2, Chepstow-place, Westbourne-park, W. (Chairman).  
JAMES BRODURST, Esq., St. George's-square, Pimlico.  
Colonel R. Y. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park.  
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., Maze-hill, Blackheath, Kent.  
JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., 15, George-street, Hanover-square, W.  
FRED. J. KING, Esq., 1, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; Reigate, Surrey; and Isle of Man.  
WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., 1, Angel-court, Broad-street, London.  
DAVID ROBERTS, Esq., M.D., Great Dover-street, London.  
Major STAPLETON, Junior United Service Club, London.  
S. LITCHER, Esq., 6, South-square, Gray's Inn.  
AUDITOR—Richard Roberts, Esq., Child Oxford, Blandford.  
SECRETARY—Charles Strong, Esq.  
OFFICES,—11, WATERLOO PLACE, FALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease of an extensive tract of richly mineralised property in the Isle of Man, called the South Foxdale.  
This tract, which includes the valuable Ballacorkish Mine, is upwards of four miles in extent, and is situated between Castleown and Port St. Mary, on the south of the island.  
The lease, which is held from the Crown for a term of 21 years, at moderate royalties, has been purchased by the directors, for the very moderate payment of 1500 fully paid-up shares only, the proprietors refusing any cash payment, from their strong conviction of the inexhaustible riches awaiting the operations of the company; comment upon this is unnecessary. A considerable outlay has already been made with most satisfactory results, numerous rich lodes having been discovered, and many cargoes of silver-lead ore sold. Several lumps of ore have been lately tested, and found to contain from 50 to 60 ozs. of silver to the ton.  
The success of mining operations in the Isle of Man is already an established fact. The Laxey shares, of £100 each, are marketable at £1200 each.  
The Foxdale Company have, within a few years, divided amongst their fortunate shareholders nearly £200,000.  
The present site lies to the south of this celebrated mine, and possesses great facilities of shipping.  
There are already many tons of rich ore nearly ready for shipment.  
Reports from eminent mining engineers may be seen at the offices of the company. There are already 1100 shares taken, and paid upon.  
Every director pays for his qualification.  
Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, and any further information, may be obtained, and samples of the very remarkably rich ore seen, at the offices of the company, 11, Waterloo-place, S.W.—October 24, 1863.

**THE LLANDEWBREFF LEAD MINE COMPANY**

(LIMITED).  
Capital £12,500, in shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.  
DIRECTORS:  
General R. SHOTREDE, Blackheath.  
R. FORSTER, Esq., Queen's-road West, Regent's-park.  
E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Adelphi.  
MOFFATT C. W. HORN, Esq., Galford-street, Russell-square.  
(With power to add.)  
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, E.C.  
SOLICITOR—A. PATERSON, Esq., 81, Threadneedle-street.  
SECRETARY—Mr. G. Y. Goodman.  
OFFICES,—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

This company will have the advantage of commencing work, immediately upon entering possession, on a mine already opened and producing ore, and completely stocked with ample machinery of every kind for crushing, pumping, winding, &c., the whole of which is entirely new, and has indeed, never been worked.  
This machinery was erected (in consequence of the favourable results obtained in opening out the mine) by the Brynmor Mine Company in the most complete manner, and at very great outlay; but in consequence of differences among the shareholders, it was determined to dissolve that company, and all regulations. Levels have been driven (including a very long adit level), from which, without the aid of any machinery, nearly 20 tons of lead ore, in purity equal to any in the world, has been raised; whilst good and profitable courses of such ore are reported to be now standing, and at once available during the sinking of the main shaft and the driving of fresh levels, and on which work can be commenced the very day of taking possession.  
Comparing the quantity of ground broken with the quantity of ore raised, it seems certain, even from the lowest estimates, that the mine may be worked at a profit, whilst if the richness of the ore is as good as is generally supposed, and if the reports of those who have lately seen the mine, and speak so highly of it, be at all justified, that profit must be great, and to bring about this result will, it is estimated, require an outlay of less than £1000, from the fact that all the unproductive work has already been done, all the unproductive time has already expired, and all the capital required for the erection and completion of machinery, watercourse, &c., has already been spent.  
This company purchases the entire property on a lease, leaving 21 years unexpired, at the very low royalty of 1-16th, for £4000 (a very much smaller amount than the necessary works already completed have cost), £1000 being in cash by instalments, and the remainder in paid-up shares, so that the total amount of capital on which dividends will be payable may, probably, be under £5000, whilst these dividends will be speedy, and in all likelihood very large.  
A neighbouring mine, the Nant-y-Mwyn, of a similar character to this, is said to have sold to the extent of about three millions sterling, to have paid nearly one million in dividends, and to be still returning a profit of about £10,000 per annum; a sufficient proof of the richness of the district.  
The company will be registered under the Articles of Association prescribed by Table A of the Companies Act, 1862; and there will be no promoters' fund, nor any charge whatever upon the company beyond the absolute expenses incurred in formation; and when sufficient shares have been subscribed active operations at the mine, and the dressing of ore, will be commenced, and reports will regularly be published in the Mining Journal, and all information received at once made available to every shareholder.  
Specimens of ore, reports, &c., may be seen at the offices, where forms of application may be obtained from the secretary, to whom, when filled up, they must be forwarded.

London, Oct. 12, 1863.—I have been down the Brynmor Mine, and carefully examined every part which was open. First, I went down to the adit level, then into the winze, 6 fms. below, where I saw a fine lode that had been partly worked upon, in places from 8 to 12 ft. in width, from which I cut some fine stones of lead ore; the ground seems to be of a soft kindly kyllias. I consider the pitches on this lode will produce from 10 to 15 cwts. of lead per fm., and may be worked at 16s. per fm.; the lode seems to bear lead throughout, and is likely to improve. From here I came up the winze and went down the engine-shaft 13 fms., where I saw a lode that had been driven upon to the west a distance of 6 fms. I would recommend the continuation of this level, as I consider the large quantity of water produced in the lode, from the head of the winze, to be a good indication of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a few spots of lead in it. A level has also been driven east from shaft 10 fms. upon the same lode, the end of which is close and unproductive; in this level, 25 ft. from the shaft, another level has been driven a distance of 12 fms. on a branch lode; this is connected to the main level by a cross-cut, at the end of which a winze has been sunk on the lode. I was told by one of the miners who worked there that the lode in the winze will produce 20 cwts. of lead per fm., but as it was full of rubbish from the stopes above, it was unable to see it. There is a quantity of lead ore at the bottom of the shaft ready for raising and dressing. When I came to surface I went with one of the miners, who pointed out a lode which had produced several tons of lead ore in a few fathoms; this lode is running 30° north of east, so that to the west you may calculate a long length of productive ground. The pumps in the shaft work well and easy, the water-wheels are in good condition, and by working half-time are complete masters of the water. The crushers and floors are well laid out, and in capital condition. I would recommend your sinking the engine-shaft 10 fms. deeper, (which may be done for £11 to £12 per fm., including all expenses), and the driving out of the levels east and west, on the branch going north-east; when this is completed, it is my opinion you will have a large body of lead ore before you, upwards of 120 fms. in length of a rich lode. This mine, if properly worked, is likely at a small outlay to be a very profitable one.  
C. W. RAMSDEN.

Extract from a letter from CAPT. MATTHEW FRANCIS, dated Sept. 15:—"I am quite satisfied, if the men were paid, the mine could make 8 tons of ore per month, leaving £20 to £30 profit. I never before was connected with a company that would not stretch a point to accomplish such an easy undertaking."

**APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To the Directors of the Llandewibref Lead Mine Company (Limited).  
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £1, I request you will allot me shares in the Llandewibref Lead Mining Company (Limited), or any less number, which I hereby accept, and agree to become a member of the company, subject to the regulations of the company.  
Name in full.....  
Profession or description.....  
Residence (in full).....  
Date.....1863.....  
Received of.....on account of the Llandewibref Lead Mining Company (Limited), the sum of £.....being the payment in accordance with the terms of the company's prospectus, on application for an allotment of.....shares in the undertaking.  
Signature.....

**MONEY—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS** can be accommodated with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS.**

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.  
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

**MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS.**

INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST AND VENTILATING ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY OF 1860. SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS OF 1860.  
WORKS,—CHORLTON WORKS, COUPLAND STREET.  
OFFICES,—2, CLARENCE BUILDINGS, BOOTH STREET, MANCHESTER.  
ALL MACHINERY ERECTED BY US GUARANTEED.

The following is copied from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," Oct. 21, 1863:—"SCHIELE'S WATER TURBINE.—A remarkably ingenious improvement has been effected by Messrs. C. Schiele and Co., of this city, in the invention of the water turbine, or wheel. Wherever a stationary engine is fixed a water turbine may now take its place, effecting an entire saving of coal and engineering, besides taking away all risk from fire or explosions. They are so compact that one, measuring 4 in. by 3 in. deep, will work a large organ, by being fixed in the ordinary way to the water-pipe. The water pressure during the day in Manchester, by the Corporation Waterworks, is equal to 47 lbs. to the square inch, and at night it is 70 lbs. to the square inch; here, then, is a motive-power applicable to many purposes to which it has never yet been applied. The power of the turbines varies from that of a boy to that of 1000 horses and upwards. From the peculiar construction of the turbines, also, it is impossible for them to become choked with leaves or sticks, as is the case with most other turbines. Several small ones are fixed, and are working machines of various sorts in Manchester, and the demand for them is so great that they bid fair to supplant the major portion of the stationary engines now in use, where a cheap supply of water can be had. They are applicable for domestic, commercial, and agricultural purposes, and may be placed in drawing, dining, breakfast rooms, or cellars; they are always ready for work, and may be set going or stopped at any moment by simply turning a tap. They will work printing presses, printing-machines, coffee mills, tobacco-cutting machines, fans, threshing-machines, hoists, and drive hydraulic presses. The size of the little machines, which may be carried in the hand, and the work they do, are in remarkable contrast, and it is only by seeing one at work that its real importance and value can be appreciated. Several of them may thus be seen by applying at the offices of Messrs. Schiele and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street."  
For other opinions of the press see "Manchester Guardian," Oct. 13, 1863; "Manchester Courier," Oct. 24, 1863; "Salford Weekly News," Oct. 24, 1863; "Preston Guardian," Oct. 24, 1863.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

ESTABLISHED 1847.  
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.  
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period.  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).**

IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.  
EDMUND FOWLER, Secy.  
OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCCONNELL'S PATENT HOT RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.**

**ELLIS LEVER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE AND FLEXIBLE TUBING, 23, MARSDEN SQUARE, MANCHESTER. MANUFACTORY,—WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.**

**WEST AND SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM PUMPING AND MINING MACHINERY. ST. BLAZEY AND ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRIES, HAMMER MILLS, &c., FAR STATION, CORNWALL.**

**WEST'S PATENT VALVE, suitable for PUMPING ALL KINDS OF LIQUIDS AND GASES, and as an AIR PUMP VALVE IS UNRIVALLED FOR ITS SIMPLICITY AND EFFICIENCY.—For particulars, prices, &c., apply to Messrs. D. STICKLAND, M.E., 20, South Bassett, 103, Moorgate-street, London, where models may be examined.**

**MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E.,** having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED AND FAITHFULLY REPORTED ON. DEALER IN MINING, RAILWAY, AND OTHER SHARES.  
His monthly circular for December contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.  
38, Dowgate-hill Chambers, London, E.C.

**MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AND ADVICE ON MINES SITUATED IN ANY PART OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, IRELAND, AND THE ISLE OF MAN. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.**

**JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**  
J. H. Cock, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

**MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**  
Mr. TREGELLAS strongly recommends the purchase of Santa Barbara Gold, North Shepherds, and Chilverton Consols shares.

**MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE BROKER, 1, PINNER'S HALL COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.**  
(Late of St. Day, Cornwall.)

J. W. GILBERT, from his practical knowledge of mining, added to six years' experience as a sharebroker, feels confident of the benefit of his advice to investors.  
BUYER OF 10 Nangles, £313; 5 East Russell, £4; 5 East Loval, £8; 5 East Bassett, £28.  
SELLER OF 10 North Downs, 31s.; 20 St. Day United, 31s.; 2 South Bassett, £103; 1 East Bassett, £28.  
Mines inspected for the usual fee.

**MR. J. MANSFIELD SMITH, OF 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.,** would CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE CAMBORNE, ILOGAN, GWENAP, AND REDRUTH DISTRICTS, as the only ones in which mining, energetically conducted, under the management of trustworthy and experienced agents, is certain of success.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES SHARE PRICE LIST AND MINING CIRCULAR (sent post free on application) should be consulted by all persons desiring information on mining and other companies. It contains REPORTS ON MINES, extracts of PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS, abstracts of PROSPECTUSES of the principal NEW COMPANIES brought before the public, and a LIST OF DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKINGS recommended for purchase.  
J. MANSFIELD SMITH recommends Devon Great Consols, Tincroft, Wheal Selon, West Seton, and East Pool, in dividend mines; these, on an outlay of £125,194, have returned 1,238,000 in dividends, and now command a market value of 891,000, showing an aggregate profit on outlay of 2,000,806. Also, Camborne Vein, Crane, North Dolcoth, Wheal Crofty, Wheal Hartley, Hosker, and Curtis, in progressive mines.  
Commission, 1½ per cent.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY AND SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, AND GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. in value.  
Messrs. FULLER AND CO. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to advise as to the purchase of shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.  
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornhill.

**Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)**

**GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,** MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.  
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.  
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.  
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
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**International Exhibition, 1862.**

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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.  
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Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

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